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NAKASONE BRIEFS ROK PRESIDENT ON SUMMIT

OW031247 Tokyo KYODO in English 1236 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 3 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday afternoon called South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan on the phone and reported on the seven-nation Williamsburg summit late last month.

At the same time, Nakasone thanked Chon for the sympathy the president had expressed for the victims and sufferers of the violent earthquake which rocked northern Japan on May 26, killing at least 70 persons and rending 32 others missing, officials said. In his telephone conversation, Nakasone told Chon he had advocated maintenance of free trade system and expressed strong opposition to protectionism. Nakasone also reported he had urged other advanced Western nations at the summit to turn their eyes to developing nations in the south in connection with the North-South problem. Chon thanked Nakasone for the report and asked him to take good care of his health without overtaxing himself, the officials said.

TREATMENT OF KOREAN RESIDENTS TO BE DISCUSSED

OW060059 Tokyo KYODO in English 0050 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 6 KYODO -- Japanese and South Korean officials will meet in Seoul June 14 to discuss Seoul's request for better treatment of Korean residents in Japan, the Foreign Ministry said Monday. The meeting will be the first of the kind in two and half years, following a previous one in January 1981, ministry officials said.

South Korea has strongly asked Japan to treat Korean residents with proper consideration, noting that many Koreans were moved to Japan during the 1910-1945 colonial rule. An estimated 700,000 Koreans, either pro-Pyongyang or pro-Seoul, live in this country, but they complain of discriminatory practices in employment, marriage, social welfare and other situations.

At the Seoul meeting, South Korea will ask Japan to ease current tight requirements for foreigners to carry alien registration certificates at all times, according to the officials.

Hiroshi Hashimoto, head of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, and his South Korean counterpart Kim Pyong-nyong will attend the meeting, they said.

ABE PLEDGES JAPAN WILL DOUBLE OVERSEAS AID

OW060129 Tokyo KYODO in English 0116 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 6 KYODO -- Japan will reaffirm at the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD VI) its pledge to double the amount of official development assistance (ODA) in the five-year period to 1985. Japan will also tell the meeting it will act energetically in concert with other industrialized countries to solve the problems of accumulated debts facing developing countries.

The Japanese Government's position will be clarified in a speech to be made by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe at UNCTAD VI, opening in Belgrade Monday. But Abe indicated to KYODO NEWS SERVICE prior to his departure for Belgrade Sunday night that Japan is reluctant regarding proposals by "Third World" countries that debts owed by developing countries be rescheduled for two years and that official loans to the "poorest" countries be written off as grants.

"I think this question ought to be considered on a case by case basis. It's not appropriate to discuss the proposals at UNCTAD VI," the foreign minister said.



Abe said that industrialized countries should try and solve the question of accumulated debts through increased aid rather than converting the outstanding loans into grants, which he feared might encourage some debtors to give up self-support efforts. He also said Japan will work hard for an early establishment of a common fund to finance stable commodity markets, one of the prime concerns for developing countries highly dependent on primary products. The 1980 agreement on the \$750-million fund has been ratified by only 49 countries, including Japan, far short of the 90 needed to bring into force.

Abe said there is a good chance this year's UNCTAD meeting will succeed. As reasons for his optimism he cited growing signs of business recovery in industrialized economies and some positive changes in the attitudes of both developing countries and the Reagan administration.

#### BREAKTHROUGH SOUGHT IN STRAINED TIES WITH USSR

OW041123 Tokyo KYODO in English 1112 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 4 KYODO -- Claiming its international position was reinforced by the Williamsburg summit a week ago, the Japanese Government is now about to seek a breakthrough in strained Japan-Soviet relations.

Foreign Ministry sources said Saturday that Tokyo is planning to offer to resume deadlocked working-level negotiations on a number of issues. They cited negotiations for prevention of double taxation, negotiations for a long-term fisheries agreement and promotion of film festivals in the Soviet Union and Japan as three fields where Japan would like to begin.

The sources also suggested that Moscow has sounded out the possibility of staging a high-level bilateral session to discuss the situation in Asia. They added that Tokyo would respond positively to the Soviet proposal.

Japan is demanding the Soviet Union return four islands off Hokkaido, and has requested a visit to Japan by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko for negotiations on a peace treaty putting an end to the territorial issue.

The sources said Japan's basic stance vis-a-vis the Soviet Union will remain unchanged. The sources said that the Japanese position toward the Soviet Union has been strengthened by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's diplomatic efforts since the beginning of this year -- including visits to South Korea and the United States in January and a trip to Southeast Asian nations in May.

In addition, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's visit to Western Europe in January accelerated political dialogues with European nations on many topics, including security affairs.

Japan also has committed itself to the security of the West in the Williamsburg statement, which called on the Soviet Union for serious arms control talks.

Japan's commitment to the Western alliance, made clear by the recent diplomacy of Prime Minister Nakasone, must move the Soviet Union to seriously consider improving relations with Tokyo.

Japan's intent to seek more frequent working-level contacts coincides with recent moves by Western countries for better ties with the Soviet Union -- a scheduled visit by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl to Moscow, resumption of grain trade negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union, an easing of sanctions against Poland and the soft line diplomacy by the new Australian Government vis-a-vis Moscow.

CHON REMARKS TO UNIFICATION COUNCIL DENOUNCED

SK060153 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2254 GMT 4 Jun 83

[NODONG SINMUN 5 June commentary: "A Filthy Drama"]

[Text] A government-inspired event called the second plenary meeting of the Advisory Council for Peaceful Unification Policy [ACPUP] was held in Seoul. At the plenary meeting, held on 1 June, traitor Chon Tu-hwan delivered an opening address, and reports and discussions were made. Also, a so-called message of resolve was adopted.

The meeting, paying no attention to the issue of the withdrawal of U.S. forces -- a prerequisite for reunification -- viciously slandered us, who are making sincere efforts for reunification.

It consistently waged anticommunist rackets inspiring antagonism and confrontation between the North and the South. The puppets pretended they were interested in reunification and so forth. However, this is nothing but a scheme to deceive public opinion. The South Korean puppets are not an independent political force which exercises sovereign rights.

Those who are acting as actual masters in South Korea, which is under the U.S. imperialists' military occupation, are the U.S. imperialists. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is a puppet group merely executing the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is selling the nation and the people by flattering and blindly following the U.S. imperialists, is not entitled to discuss such an important question as that related to the future destiny of the nation.

The remarks on reunification made at the second plenary meeting of the ACPUP are not aimed at reunification but at maintaining power by, with the signboard of reunification, winning the favor of the people aspiring for the fatherland's reunification.

As shown by the massive antigovernment demonstration struggle by the students and the hunger strikes which are growing among politicians, the South Korean people's spirit of struggle opposing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and the nation-selling treachery of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is being greatly enhanced on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

Public opinion opposing the Chon Tu-hwan clique's barbarous rule is also being promoted overseas. The South Korean puppets, rejected at home and abroad and driven into the corner, are attempting to escape isolation and conceal their maneuvers for division by putting forward the reunification question.

The theory on reunification raved about by the puppets is false and aimed at the perpetuation of division. They are attempting to inspire antagonism against us and to inspire North-South confrontation by waging anticommunist rackets at home while scheming to attain international recognition of Korea's division by achieving simultaneous or unilateral entry into the United Nations and cross-recognition.

Shortly before this meeting, the puppets called on the U.S. and Japanese ruling circles with the theory of cross-recognition and begged their support for early realization of the theory.

They are constantly waging anticommunist confrontation rackets behind the scenes while loudly talking about dialogue and scheming abroad to perpetuate the division while raving at home that they want reunification. Who would say this is aimed at reunification?

The puppets announced a so-called statement to the North, which is a replica of the outdated slogan of national harmony and democratic reunification, shortly after the joint statement by political parties and public organizations in our country proposing a joint conference between the political parties and public organizations of the North and the South and coinciding with the beginning of the "Team Spirit-83" joint military exercises.

It is very clear that the dialogue which they have said they would like to have with us, while waging unprecedented-scale war rackets against us, has nothing to do with solving the reunification question.

The reunification of the fatherland is a nationwide task which can be achieved only when all patriotic forces of the North and the South unite their strength. If we want to reunify the nation, we should inspire the people's patriotic zeal by promoting democracy.

Political parties and public organizations calling for the democratization of society and the nation's reunification have been forcibly dissolved in South Korea and patriots and democratic figures detained and imprisoned. They are being dragged to the execution ground after trial or are being forcibly expelled overseas.

Raving that only they should handle the reunification question, in order to unify public opinion, the puppets are blocking other people, preventing them from even mentioning reunification. Such maneuvers to monopolize the discussion on reunification and to take it as a means for maintaining division themselves show the deceitful nature of the slogan of national harmony advocated by the puppets.

The struggle for the fatherland's reunification is the struggle of the people and masses against the aggressors and nation-selling traitors. There cannot be harmony between the patriotic forces opposing outside forces and aspiring for national reunification and the nation-selling traitors scheming to perpetuate the division by flattering outside forces.

The reunification of the fatherland can be achieved only when we oppose the outside forces which are blocking reunification and force the U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea.

It is mockery and deceit to talk about reunification while outside forces are kept in the country and allowing them to infringe on half of the nation's land.

The South Korean people demand that the U.S. imperialists stop interfering in domestic affairs and withdraw from South Korea and that the Chon Tu-hwan clique step down from power.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should lend an ear to the demonstrators before raving about reunification. It cannot frustrate the aspiration for reunification and the spirit of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and of the antifascist struggle for democracy, which are growing among the people, by staging government-patronized events, mobilizing stooges in Seoul, local areas and even overseas, and idly talking about reunification.

All the South Korean dictators met their ruin by the judgment of history while running counter to the people's aspirations and repeatedly perpetrating antinational acts. The Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is only following in the footsteps of its predecessors, will face nothing but the same destiny.

TREATMENT OF KIM YONG-SAM IN SOUTH PROTESTED

## CPRF Statement

SK041123 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 3 Jun 83

[CPRF Statement dated 3 June]

[Text] Today, all the Korean people and the broad strata of social circles in the world are greatly enraged at the maneuvers of the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique to suppress Kim Yong-sam, former president of the New Democratic Party, as well as figures of various social circles and students in South Korea. As has been reported, the South Korean puppet clique forcibly took to a hospital Kim Yong-sam, who began to stage a hunger strike after issuing an antifascist statement on 25 May, marking the third anniversary of the Kwangju people's uprising.

In addition to this, the puppet clique has committed the fascist, barbarous act of suddenly assaulting and arresting religious figures Ham Sok-hon and Mu Ik-hwan, former professor of Koryo University Yi Mun-yong, former opposition party National Assemblyman Ye Chun-ho and lawyer Hong Nam-sun, who declared an indefinite hunger strike on 30 May in support of Kim Yong-sam's struggle.

The bestial, barbarous act of assaulting and occupying in broad daylight the house of the former president of an opposition party by mobilizing policemen, of dragging him to a prison-like hospital like cargo baggage and of simultaneously arresting five figures by force are acts of abduction which could only be committed by such an outrageous group of military hooligans as the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Democratic figures, including Kim Yong-sam, have resolutely staged hunger strikes to show their unwillingness to accept the present fascist military regime in South Korea and to resolutely and tragically demonstrate their belief in democratization and against dictatorship. Their resolute action is a just one proceeding from a sense of national duty to satisfy the rancor of the South Korean compatriots, who have been harassed and trampled underfoot by military fascism and tyranny and to contribute to fulfilling the desire of their fellow countrymen to achieve independence, democracy and reunification.

Being occupied by the U.S. imperialists, today's South Korea has turned into the most miserable living hell in the last part of the 20th century, in which the sovereignty of the people is completely violated and in which the barbarous act of slaughter en masse is brazenly committed; the people are suffering disasters and lack of rights more miserable than the period of the notorious Yusin rule.

Because of the treacheries committed by toadyist traitors, the danger of war and perpetual division has daily increased over the people. After clamoring about a 7-year single term and about the peaceful transfer of power, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, while hurrying to revise the Constitution under the pretext of a direct election system, has brazenly revealed a wild desire for long-term power.

Those who have a conscience and a sense of reason cannot overlook and ignore this situation. It is very natural for youths, students and people from all walks of life in South Korea to reject foreign forces, to oppose fascism and dictatorship and to resolutely rise in a struggle to demand their rights to existence. Because of this, the righteous struggle of democrats, including Kim Yong-sam, and students has won positive support and encouragement at home and abroad.

Such being the case, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has isolated Kim Yong-sam from the outside world. While persecuting him in various ways, it is trying to banish him overseas by force.



On the other hand, it has been frantically hellbent on fascist suppressive measures to thwart the daily expanding antifascist struggle of youths and students. While throwing up a police cordon in Seoul such as is usually witnessed during martial law and while frequently checking passers-by, the fascist military clique created a whirlwind of tyranny by arresting and imprisoning hundreds of youths and students over a few days at the end of May.

With surging national indignation, the CPRF bitterly denounces the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique's brutal suppression of democrats, including Kim Yong-sam, youths and students, branding it as another wicked reactionary offensive against democratic and patriotic forces for reunification and as a brazen violation of the conscience of honest-minded people and of human rights.

It is the nature and stereotyped method of the fascist South Korean military clique to suppress and eliminate those who demand democracy and peaceful reunification. Since illegally occupying the seat of power, assisted by the U.S. imperialists, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, while wickedly seeking fascism and perpetual division, has run wild with blood-shot eyes to suppress democratic forces which demanded reunification.

The fascist action against Kim Yong-sam and the bestial suppression of youths and students are part of the criminal maneuvers against democracy and reunification. The criminal acts of the Chon Tu-hwan ring have once again betrayed its true color as a group of fascist hangmen and splittists and have patently proven that its gibberish about national harmony, about dialogue and reunification is merely hypocritical, empty talk.

By wielding the club of fascism, it tries to prevent the eruption of a new massive resistance in South Korea, to achieve security in power and to fulfill a wild desire for long-term power. However, this is a foolish, absurd desire. The rascals' act will only tighten the noose around their necks.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should draw a lesson from the miserable fate of the previous dictator who met a disgraceful fate after seeking fascism and division, should stop maneuvers for fascist tyranny, should release the democrats, including Kim Yong-sam, patriotic youths and students, and should guarantee freedom of political activities and democratic rights for them.

The United States pretends that it is ignorant of the situation in South Korea. However, it will never be able to shirk responsibility for its manipulation and command of the puppets' fascist, piratic acts.

We firmly believe that the South Korean patriotic youths, students and democrats will more vigorously rise in the just cause for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces to withdraw, for ending their colonial rule, for eliminating the present fascist, military dictatorship and for achieving democracy and the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Pyongyang, 3 June 1983

#### Japanese Groups Protest

SK040833 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 (KNS-KCNA) -- The "Union of Overseas Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" (Hanminyon), the Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of National Unification" (Hanmintong) and six other Korean organizations under the influence of the

"'ROK' Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan") held a press conference in Tokyo on June 2 in support of the indefinite hunger strike of Kim Yong-sam, president of the defunct New Democratic Party of South Korea, against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorship and for the democratization of society, and the struggle of the South Korean figures who came out in response to it. And they issued a statement in joint name.

Noting that the struggle of Kim Yong-sam and other anti-"government" figures of South Korea is "a just struggle for national salvation", the statement says:

We will thoroughly expose and denounce the treacherous anti-democratic crimes of Chon Tu-hwan who ruthlessly tramples upon the consciousness of the people and mocks and deceives them.

The fascist group of Chon Tu-hwan is nothing but a tiny group of military terrorists which is prolonging its days with the backing of the outside forces, the United States and Japan. Its end will be the same as that of Pak Chong-hui.

The harsh suppression of the struggle of Kim Yong-sam and other democratic figures by Chon Tu-hwan at present is reminiscent of the eve of the collapse of the Pak Chong-hui dictatorial "regime" in 1979.

We strongly demand Chon Tu-hwan to immediately apologize to the nation for the massacre in Kwangju, promptly accept the five-point demand of Kim Yong-sam, including the release of all political prisoners, the lifting of the ban on the political activities and the guarantee of the freedom of the press, and step down from "power" at once.

#### JSP's Asukata Comments

SK060401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA) -- Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, told newsmen in Niigata on June 5 that the Japan Socialist Party would firmly support the action of Kim Yong-sam, president of the defunct New Democratic Party of South Korea, according to a report from Tokyo.

Noting that Kim Yong-sam's hunger strike is one for restoration of democracy in South Korea, he stated: The Japan Socialist Party will strengthen solidarity with those who struggle for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

#### VRPR on Kim's Fate

SK040141 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 2 Jun 83

[From the feature program: "Echo of Public Sentiment"]

[Text] Hello, listeners. A topic widely discussed among people on the street is that there was a secret meeting over how to handle the issue of former New Democratic Party President Kim Yong-sam. Although there is no way of knowing how this secret, which can be said to be a secret of secrets, managed to be smuggled out of Chongwadae, it is consistently maintained among the people on the street that there really was a secret meeting on the matter of handling Kim Yong-sam and that various plots were laid during the meeting.

According to what one hears around town, the plotting on handling Kim Yong-sam is said to have taken place at the Chongwadae office on Chon Tu-hwan on the night of 24 May, 1 day before Kim Yong-sam, who had been on a hunger strike at his residence as an expression of resistance against the government, was forcibly moved to Seoul National University Hospital by police.

Participants in the meeting were said to be No Tae-u, home affairs minister, No Sin-yong, director of Agency for National Security Planning; Yi Hae-ku, head of the Korea National Police Headquarters; and Pak Tae-kun, head of Seoul Metropolitan Headquarters; and others. And in this meeting, Chon Tu-hwan, after fuming with anger, was said to have clamored about submitting good ideas of how to handle Kim Yong-sam, while saying it was his mistake that he had not disposed of Kim Yong-sam earlier. Then, saying that it is like letting a cancer grow to let Kim Yong-sam continue breathing, Chon Tu-hwan is said to have presented his own opinion that it is the best plan to dispose of Kim right away.

Among his close followers, some are said to have agreed to Chon Tu-hwan's opinion to dispose of Kim Yong-sam through assassination, and others disclosed their own opinions about specific assassination plans. Among the assassination plans presented by his close followers, that which Chon Tu-hwan supported with the most interest is said to have been one putting poison into the water pipes going into Kim Yong-sam's residence.

But what led Chon Tu-hwan to change his plan to assassinate Kim Yong-sam, according to what people on the street unanimously say, is that another of Chon's close follower's presented his opinion that, although Kim Yong-sam is a pain in the neck and Chon might be tempted to kill him right away, Chon should give deep thought to the plan, taking into account outside opinions, and that disposing of Kim Yong-sam might be counterproductive. The close follower was said to have presented a plan to ostracize Kim Yong-sam, saying Kim is a man of influence and not so easy to deal with.

Pricking his ears up with pleasure over this remark, Chon Tu-hwan, praising it as the wisest plan, is said to have remarked that Kim Yong-sam, as in the case of Kim Tae-chung, should be banished overseas while reasoning that even in the case of carrying out the plan to kill him, it should be carried out overseas. Then, Chon Tu-hwan is said to have spoken further, mentioning preparations and ways to banish Kim Yong-sam overseas and plans for future activities.

Thus, Kim Yong-sam, who was on hunger strike at his residence, was forcibly taken by some 30 police thugs to Seoul National University Hospital and, following that, the deceptive measure of lifting his house arrest was taken. However, it is the unanimous voice of the people on the street that, whatever wicked plot the Chon Tu-hwan group has, it cannot check the struggle for democratization and escape its end.

#### SOUTH'S CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISES DENOUNCED

SK050745 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 2 Jun 83

[NODONG SINMUN 3 June commentary: "Confrontation Rackets Kicked Up by Warmongers"]

[Text] War exercise rackets have been intensified in South Korea. According to a news report, a few days ago the puppet clique conducted a model exercise in Myongju County, Kangwon Province in South Korea for the defense of important facilities. It then raised a commotion, saying that it would annihilate enemies infiltrating from the sea and the sky.



This exercise, which was conducted through the mobilization of the puppet army, police, Homeland Defense Reserve Forces, and residents, resembled a real war.

Prior to this, a model exercise of the Homeland Defense Reserve Forces was conducted in Pohang, North Kyongsang Province for the purpose of defending the homeland. Participating in this exercise were aircraft of the puppet air force. These military exercise rackets repeatedly kicked up in an atmosphere of a real war have exposed the bellicose nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Our people and the world's peace-loving people demand the easing of tension in Korea, the elimination of the danger of war, and rapid resolution of the Korean question. As the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring have recently maneuvered to introduce neutron bombs into South Korea, voices denouncing the rascals' war maneuvers and demanding peace and peaceful reunification have become louder. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has repeatedly kicked up rackets in playing with fire. This is an unpardonable crime leading the situation to a strained phase and is a wicked challenge to the people's desire for peace and peaceful reunification.

Under the pretext of infiltration and a surprise attack, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has frantically kicked up war exercise rackets, picking a quarrel with us. This is a deliberate, premeditated act designed to fan the sentiment of confrontation with us. Although the puppets rave that these exercises are designed to prevent someone's infiltration, the war exercises which they have repeatedly staged are all designed for attack.

Under the pretext of infiltration, the puppet clique has conducted exercises with its U.S. masters for a surprise attack against the northern half of the republic.

To thwart the desire of the South Korean people for independence and democracy by threatening them, and to maintain the colonial, fascist and military dictatorial system, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has frequently kicked up war exercise rackets and has developed an atmosphere of war by mobilizing residents by force in war exercises.

Today, youths, students and people of all walks of life in South Korea are resolutely struggling, rejecting the colonial, fascist and military rule by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique and demanding the independence and democratization of society.

Cursed, denounced by the people, and isolated and driven into a corner at home and abroad, the puppets are trying to threaten the people by creating an atmosphere of panic in society and to hinder their patriotic advance movement. However the policy of military adventure will not open a breakthrough of the Chon Tu-hwan ring. This attempt will only pour oil on the struggle of the people.

This is proven by the fact that, under the unfavorable circumstances in south Korea plagued by military terrorism, the anti-U.S., antipuppet and antiwar struggle of youths, students and people of all walks of life has been continuously stepped up and developed.

If the South Korean puppets follow the U.S. imperialists' policy of war and if they travel the adventurous road of provoking a new war, they will have to pay dearly.

#### ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE IN CUBA SUPPORTED BY PRESS

SK030511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, June 3 (KCNA) -- The Korean people express firm militant solidarity with the just struggle of the Cuban people for checking and frustrating the U.S. imperialists' aggression and defending the territorial integrity and the independence of

the country. No matter what anti-Cuba plot they may resort to, the U.S. imperialists will be unable to bring the Cuban people to their knees. So says NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary printed in connection with mass rallies and demonstrations being held in succession these days in Cuba against the U.S. imperialists' interventionist and aggressive manoeuvres.

In Cuba the criminal moves of the Reagan administration to start a new anti-Cuban adventure are protested against and denounced. This is a demonstration of the firm determination of the Cuban people to defend the sovereignty of the country and the dignity of the nation, resolutely smashing any aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists. The author of the commentary says:

Recently criminals of all brands who fled from Cuba met in Miami under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, at which the U.S. President directly turned up to make a malicious anti-Cuba agitation.

Furthermore, vicious reactionary U.S. senator, Goldwater, in his recent radio address openly called for launching an armed invasion of Cuba.

Evidently, the U.S. imperialists, who regard the existence of the Republic of Cuba, the first socialist state in the Western hemisphere, as a thorn in their side, are now going to start a new anti-Cuba gamble. This is not only a criminal move to trample underfoot the sovereignty of the Cuban people but also a reckless act creating the danger of new war in the Western Hemisphere, which must never be overlooked or tolerated.

The Cuban people have been further steeled in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists' aggression and armed intervention and are dynamically forging ahead as ever along the road of socialism.

The Cuban people under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party will smash at every step all the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their minions and firmly defend the independence and honour of their motherland.

#### SOVIET PAPER CITED ON JAPAN'S TIES TO PENTAGON

SK051023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0925 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA) -- A recent issue of the Soviet paper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA carried an article headlined "In the Wake of the Pentagon" exposing and denouncing Japan's zealous execution of the U.S. aggressive plan, according to a TASS report. It says:

The events now taking place in Japan show that the country is turning step by step into a "big military power", the Pentagon's nuclear staging area, into Washington's ally and accomplice in the plans which imperil peace and security in Asia.

In order to please Washington, the newspaper points out, Tokyo binds its country closer and closer to the military chariot of the Pentagon. This process has been particularly intensified upon the advent to power of the government headed by Nakasone.

With Washington's active support, the Japanese Government is speeding up the strengthening of contacts with the North Atlantic bloc in an attempt to place them at an official government level. The Japanese Government has already probed the question of Japan's joining NATO as an "associated member."

The Tokyo leaders have also signed the statement adopted in Williamsburg on May 30 by the seven major capitalist powers. In the statement the peoples' call for the restoration of the process of detente is ignored. The participants in the summit declared with one voice an intention to continue to build up nuclear potential and proceed along the lines of armament.

Washington also shows no lesser interest in the establishment of contacts between Japan and South Korea in the military field. With each of the countries the USA has military and political agreements, and it is a question of closing the "triangle" by drawing the last line, Tokyo-Seoul.

The ruling circles in Tokyo, justifying their contacts with the South Korean dictatorial "regime", are stating that the militarily strong South Korea ensures Japan's "security", the paper writes in conclusion. In so doing they naturally avoid giving an answer to the main question: Does anyone threaten Japan? There is no such threat. Neither the Soviet Union and the DPRK nor other countries of the region ever showed hostility to their Far Eastern neighbour.

FILM FEATURING DPRK-PRC FRIENDSHIP PRODUCED

SK021348 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0726 GMT 1 Jun 83

[NODONG SINMUN 1 June article: "The Deeply-Moving Picture About the History of Great Friendship -- Upon Seeing the Documentary Film 'Korea-China Friendship Sealed in Blood'"]

[Text] The Korea Documentary Film Studio has recently produced the documentary film "Korea-China Friendship Sealed in Blood." This film deals with some of the many beautiful stories which are embroidered in the history of the Korea-China friendship.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In reality, the history of the Korea-China friendship is a proud history in which, as class brothers and revolutionary comrade-in-arms, the two countries' peoples have struggled together for the common cause and won victories together.

Through animated pictures, the documentary film "Korea-China Friendship Sealed in Blood" shows the meaningful facts and stories which are recorded in the history of friendship between two countries' peoples, thus singing nobly the greatness and the immortal nature of the Korea-China friendship.

First of all, the film shows historic pictures on how deep and strong the roots of the friendship -- which is being brought into beautiful and full bloom everywhere in Korea and China today -- are planted.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who warmly greets Comrade Zhou Enlai visiting our country with the Chinese people's endless friendship toward our people. [as heard]

The respected and beloved leader, who visits China with our people's fraternal friendship toward the Chinese people, exchanges with the Chinese leaders the unforgettable stories in which the two countries' peoples fought shoulder to shoulder in the past.

On this meaningful occasion, the fraternal Chinese people keep deep in their hearts the remarks by Comrade Mao Zedong that China's five-star red flag is soaked in the red blood of the Korean communists who supported with arms the Chinese revolution.

The film also movingly depicts the revolutionary places and battlefields of the revolution where the great leader personally found this way at the head through the sacred roads of struggle -- along which he smashed the common enemies by combining forces with the Chinese people -- by putting forth, in his classical works on the duty of the Korean communists and so on, the proposal for winning the victory of the cause of the national liberation and the class liberation.

The rugged mountain ranges in historic Jilin city, Antu and Laoyehling! How much these calm pictures absorb us in deep emotion!

To pass on forever the immortal achievements that he made in the past days, the fraternal Chinese people respectfully erected the statue of the great leader in Jilin.

Through these moving pictures, the film forcefully corroborates that because the Korea-Chinese relations of friendship were established on the basis of the most intimate comradely friendship and noble revolutionary sense of duty between the great leader and the Chinese party and state leaders in the early days, the relations have been able to overcome all kinds of trials in the history and endlessly consolidate and develop and the Korea-Chinese peoples' relations have been able to become the inseparable relations of lips and teeth, relations between revolutionary comrades-in-arms, and blood relations sealed in blood.

What holds an important place in the documentary film "Korea-China Friendship Sealed in Blood" is the scenes depicting the stories about the militant friendship and unity which the Korean and Chinese peoples more firmly formed by performing heroic exploits in a trench of struggle against the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion in the post fatherland liberation war.

The fatherland liberation war was a struggle to defend the freedom and independence of Korea and also was a revolutionary war to smash the U.S. imperialists' schemes of expanding the Korean war and igniting a new world war and to defend peace of Asia and the world.

In the rigorous days of the fatherland liberation war, the fraternal Chinese people supported our people with their blood and excellently performed their internationalist duty by organizing the volunteers' troops with their excellent sons and daughters and dispatching them to the Korean front.

The Chinese people who denounce, with surging indignation the U.S. imperialists who are trying to expand the Korea war by bombing even Chinese territory, such as Dandong and Linjiang! The fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] who are crossing the Yalu River, leaving behind the mountains and rivers of beloved hometowns under the banner of "Resist America, aid Korea, safeguard the home, and defend the nation!"

The volunteers are fighters who are defending with blood the hills of Korea!

"Beloved Korea! How is this different from our home and our fatherland? Although the enemy's bullets deprive me of my life, they cannot deprive my beloved Korean brothers." The sublime appearance of the hero (Huang Kueifeng) who stops up the enemy's muzzle with his youthful chest, leaving behind such determination!

The scenes in the film impressively show the lofty spirit of internationalism demonstrated by the fighters of the CPV. Particularly heart-moving in the film is the scene in which our people and the fighters of the CPV help each other with brotherly affection, and fight sharing the common destiny of life and death.



Our people are seen climbing the hills amid the gun smoke, carrying ammunition and warm food on their heads and backs, to help the CPV fighters who are shedding their blood in defending the land of Korea. The stretcher unit members treat the wounded CPV fighters, shielding them with their bodies from the enemy planes' machinegun bullets and bomb fragments. When the CPV fighters stop at a village, they get water from the well and help with the farming as if it were their home. The women of the village do the sewing and washing, welcoming them warmly as if they were their own brothers.

It is not only (Sok Kil-yong), the heroine of the story ("The Maple Leaf") written by a Chinese reporter, who vividly remembers such warm feelings as if it were yesterday, even though 30 years had passed. What impressive scenes they are -- the story of peasant Pak Chae-kun who saved the life of a CPV fighter at the cost of his own life, saying that he would rather die than see the Chinese people's sons and daughters left dying, and that of a CPV fighter who, with the saying of Pak Chae-kun deeply implanted in his heart, dashes into a house which had caught fire under an enemy air attack and saves a Korean child.

The audience, therefore, seeing the KPA fighters and the fighters of the CPV embracing each other on the day of victory, deeply feel the invincible friendly relations between the Korean and Chinese peoples which are made even stronger in the course of progressing over the hills of trials shoulder to shoulder.

The sounds of battles have stopped. However, the fraternal feelings between the Korean and Chinese peoples as revolutionary comrades-in-arms have been brought into continuous beautiful bloom. The film impressively shows this in various heart-moving scenes that have taken place after the war. The film emotionally presents the warm feelings between them in such scenes as: (Choe Hyong), growing up into a KPA officer, visits the home of the fallen hero (Na Song-kyo) who had saved him; KPA soldiers meeting the mother of the hero (Hwang Kye-kwang) on Choe Hyong's behalf; the elderly (Na Chil-kye), father of the fallen (Na Song-kyo), saying that his son is in Korea and that he wants to see him all the more as time passes by, and of Na Chil-kye coming to Korea to visit (Choe Hyong's) home.

The film also presents touching stories about when the CPV fighters, following their victorious battle in the Korean front, return to their fatherland after being warmly seen off by our people. CPV fighters, who used to say that soldiers should shed blood, not tears, rubbing their tearful faces, at the regretful farewell with the Korean mothers who had fought like invulnerable bodies, having had to bear the sorrow of their sons' death in battle, thus turning their sorrow into feelings of vengeance against the enemy -- these are the scenes which prove that they will stay together forever spiritually, although separated by thousands of miles.

In order to cherish such feelings, our people have built the friendship tower and other towers on this land to pay eternal tribute to the noble spirit of internationalism of the fallen fighters of the CPV.

In particular, the film respectfully shows the great leader visiting the statue of Comrade Zhou Enlai erected in Hamhung, thus leading us to endless emotions.

The great leader, after erecting the statue of Comrade Zhou Enlai while highly appraising his achievements as a man forever loyal to the sacred cause of friendship and unity between the parties and peoples of the two countries, is shown visiting there with Comrade Deng Yingchao, then visiting our country, who deeply recollects the unforgettable stories of the past!

In reality, how this sublime picture makes us intensely reflect on the respected and beloved leader's sense of revolutionary duty! What please the audience more in the documentary film "Korea-China Friendship Sealed in Blood" are the scenes showing that thanks to the party and state leaders of the two countries, Korea-China friendship is being brought into a more beautiful bloom today.

Shown broadly on the screen are the scenes in which the peoples of Korea and China support and cooperate with each other in all fields such as politics, economy and culture, by dispatching various delegations and visiting groups. And the film animatedly depicts the feelings of our people, who rejoice, as over their own, over the proud achievements being made by the Chinese people in the socialist modernization construction and in the struggle to restore Taiwan to China, and the feelings of the Chinese people, who regard as their own our people's brilliant achievements in the performance of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural -- and in the struggle for the fatherland's independent reunification.

The scenes in which the Chinese artists who grew up under the wise leadership of the CPC sing a song of friendship when they visit Mangyongdae and in which our artists who grew up under the wise leadership of the glorious party center sing a song of friendship when they visit (Shaoshan), touches the audience's hearts deeply.

In particular, by showing clips of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to China and the respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping's visit to our country last year, the film endlessly moves the people. These were historic moments which carry an epoch-making significance in consolidating and developing the friendship and unity between the two countries' peoples. Therefore, today, the Korea-China friendship is brilliantly coming into bloom and developing at an unprecedentedly noble level.

The documentary film "Korea-China Friendship Sealed in Blood" has correctly selected typical materials among numerous facts and stories which are engraved in the history of the Korea-China relations of friendship. And it has been well edited so that the intrinsic nature of the two countries' friendship and unity can be displayed deeply. Because of this, the film has become the epitome of the proud history of Korea-China friendship. The film will positively contribute to helping our party members and workers value the Korea-China friendship and bring it into fuller bloom forever.

#### KIM HWAN ATTENDS KIEV ORCHESTRA PERFORMANCE

SK052220 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA) -- The Kiev Chamber Orchestra of the Soviet Union gave a performance for guests of honour at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on the evening of June 5. Invited to see the performance were Comrades Kim Hwan and Ho Chong-suk, Vice-Director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Cho Yong-kuk, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol. Working people and artists in the city also watched the performance. In the audience was Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov.

Colourful numbers including instrumental music and songs presented on the stage by Soviet artists won acclamation of the audience for the refined skill of performers and high artistic value. After the performance baskets of flowers were presented to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance.

Prior to the performance, Comrade Kim Hwan met and had a friendly conversation with leading members and main artists of the orchestra.

NAKASONE CONFERS WITH CHON ON SUMMIT MEETING

SK031325 Seoul YONHAP in English 1316 GMT Jun 3 83

[Text] Seoul, June 3 (YONHAP) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone made a telephone call to President Chon Tu-hwan Friday, explaining about the results of the recent seven industrialized nations' summit meeting in Williamsburg, Va.

Nakasone talked to Chon over the telephone that the leaders of the seven democracies agreed that prospects are bright for the world economy since business is recovering from recession and that various elements undermining free trade should be eliminated, presidential Spokesman Hwang Son-pil announced.

On the South-North economic cooperation, the spokesman quoted the Japanese leader as saying that he reflected in the Williamsburg statement the principle that no prosperity in developed countries can be achieved without prosperity in developing countries.

In reply, Chon said that the meeting was significant and successful in that it demonstrated a unity of the leaders of the Western camp and enhanced the spirit of mutual cooperation among them.

Chon voiced hope Nakasone would continue exerting effort to implement the Williamsburg statement.

Friday's call that lasted 23 minutes was the fifth between the two leaders since Nakasone became prime minister in last November.

JAPANESE PAPER CITED ON PURGE IN NORTH

SK050044 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (Special) -- North Korea purged over 1,090 people opposed to Kim Il-song's son Chong-il between January and April, the TONGIL ILBO reported Saturday. Quoting a reliable source, the Tokyo-based daily said the purge was the largest in scale since the senior Kim eliminated pro-Chinese and pro-Soviet communists in 1956. Since he returned from Malta at the end of last year, it said, Chong-il began to screen the party, government and military loyal to him. He initially purged 14 Central Committee members of the party and 260 high-level officials of the party's provincial chapters.

JAPANESE RED CROSS' HELP SOUGHT IN N-S TALKS

SK030417 Seoul YONHAP in English 0309 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Seoul, June 3 (YONHAP) -- Keizo Hayashi, president of the Japanese Red Cross Society, paid a courtesy call on Korean Health-Social Affairs Minister Kim Chong-nye Friday to discuss the promotion of cooperation between the national Red Cross organizations of the two countries.

Kim asked Hayashi to cooperate for the resumption of the stalemated South-North Korean Red Cross talks for the reunion of separated families in the two Koreas.

The Japanese Red Cross was also asked to act as intermediary to realize homecoming visits of the Koreans residing in the Soviet territory of Sakhalin. South Korea has no diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union.

Hayashi arrived in Seoul Thursday for a week-long visit at the invitation of Yu Chang-sun, president of the Korean National Red Cross.



GDR SPORTS OFFICIAL ATTENDS MEETING IN SEOUL

SK060121 Seoul YONHAP in English 0058 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Seoul, June 6 (YONHAP) -- The International Amateur Boxing Association (AIBA) began its executive committee meeting in Seoul Sunday attended by 26 representatives from 25 countries, including South Korea.

The agenda of the five-day meeting are safety measures, improvement of boxing techniques, and the association's business affairs, which will be discussed separately by the AIBA's relevant commissions.

The meeting will also deal with the issues concerning the world youth amateur boxing championships slated for November in the Dominican Republic and the World Cup amateur boxing championships in Rome in October.

Key delegates to the Seoul meeting include AIBA President Donald Franklin Hull of the United States, AIBA Secretary-General Anwar Chowdhry of Pakistan and the 11 AIBA vice presidents, including Karl Heinz Wehr of East Germany.

KIM YONG-SAM RECEIVES EMERGENCY TREATMENT

OW031336 Hong Kong AFP in English 1316 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Seoul, June 3 (AFP) -- South Korean opposition leader Kim Yong-sam today received emergency medical treatment when his condition suddenly worsened in his 17th day of a hunger strike to dramatize his demand for a democratization of the country. The 56-year-old Mr Kim, who until now adamantly refused any medical care, finally agreed to take a fluid infusion as doctors ruled that his life would be seriously endangered if he was not treated immediately.

However, his aide told newsmen that the chairman of the defunct opposition New Democratic Party firmly resolved to continue his hunger strike to press his political demands.

Earlier in the day, Mr Kim issued another statement once again calling on President Chon Tu-hwan's government to amend the present constitution to allow the people to directly elect the country's president.

Former president Yun Po-son and Cardinal Stephan Kim, South Korea's Catholic leader, visited Seoul National University Hospital today to appeal personally to Mr Kim to stop the hunger strike. Some 60 opposition politicians two days ago also rallied, calling on Mr Kim to stop the fast so that he could later lead a wider and bigger struggle for democracy in the country.

Today, doctors administered the emergency treatment finding that Mr Kim's blood pressure and body temperature had suddenly dropped dangerously. He has lost so far about 13 kg (28 lb).

POLITICIAN KIM CHOL JOINS HUNGER STRIKE

OW031259 Hong Kong AFP in English 1105 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Seoul, June 3 (AFP) -- Kim Chol, 57, a well known socialist politician, announced he was joining the indefinite hunger strike launched by Mr Kim Yong-sam and followed by five prominent dissident leaders. He said he deplored the Korean people's deprivation of democratic rights, whereby students were imprisoned for scattering anti-government tracts and workers persecuted for launching labor union movements, while he said the press was completely muzzled.

DJP LEADERS DENY RUMORS ON CONSTITUTION

SK051344 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 4 June 83 p 2

[From the column "Political Scene"]

[Text] Executive members of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] determined that the rumors on an amendment of the Constitution that were circulating among the people have now been eliminated as President Chon Tu-hwan denied the existence of such a thing when addressing the meeting of the Advisory Council for Peaceful Unification.

On 3 June, Kwon Ik-hyon, secretary general of the DJP, said: It is absurd to think that we might try to revise the Constitution which has eliminated the evil element that has been a breeding ground for long-term office and which has provided the basis of the Fifth Republic. He complained thus, and then explained: Because they were deceived twice in the past, the people might have been wondering. Now they are at ease.

Noting that the burdensome legacy we have inherited from the old era is public distrust of the government, DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan said that such a climate of public distrust of the government will recede as time passes and along with it the preposterous rumors on an amendment of the Constitution.

O Se-ung, minister without portfolio, who dropped in on DJP headquarters on 3 June, said: I was at a loss for words when an old politician whom I met a few days ago asked me whether I know that the people, some 90 percent of them, ~~solidly~~ accepted as fact the rumors on an amendment to the Constitution and scolded me for lying to him.

DJP, DKP LEADERS DISCUSS 'PENDING ISSUE'

SK052242 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 4 Jun 83 p 2

[Article from the column "Tidbits"]

[Excerpts] On 3 June, the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] and the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] were busy. DJP Secretary General Kwon Ik-hyon and his DKP counterpart, Yu Han-yol, held secret talks at a hotel in Seoul from 1715 to 1840 on that day and exchanged views on the pending issue.

At this meeting, DJP Secretary General Kwon said: I was in an awkward position because of some radical moves. Since we have repeatedly talked about politics through dialogue, we should solve all questions at the National Assembly, through dialogue.

To this, DKP Secretary General Yu said: Regardless of the place, outside or inside the National Assembly, politicians should solve questions within political circles. In particular, there should be rational judgment as far as the question of the ban on political activities is concerned.

Secretary General Kwon confidently said: The government and the ruling party are not confounded by the pending issue. Secretary General Yu said: Those engaged in politics should consider the position of their counterparts.

Observers say that they exchanged views on developments connected to the pending issue and on the future political situation.

On the afternoon of the same day, DJP Chairman Chin Ui-chong held secret talks with National Assemblyman Pak Kwon-hum, former spokesman of the defunct New Democratic Party [NDP]. Observers interpret these talks in the same context as the activities of Secretary General Kwon and floor leader Yi.

Presided over by party President Yu Chi-song, DKP executive members, who appeared at the party building early on the morning of the same day, held a meeting at 1030, analyzed the current situation, and discussed measures for the upcoming extraordinary National Assembly session.

As DKP Vice President Sin Sang-u reported at this meeting, former President Yun Po-sun visited somewhere for approximately 20 minutes on the afternoon of the same day. Following this, Cardinal Kim Su-hwan visited somewhere. On the morning of 4 June, former NDP President Yu Chin-o visited somewhere.

Following this, he visited former President Yun Po-sun in the latter's house in Anguk-Dong, Seoul and exchanged views on the situation for 50 minutes.

#### CHOSON ILBO Report

SK060425 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 4 Jun 83 p 3

[From the column "News Behind News"]

[Text] The pending political issue and the surrounding environment, which had made the atmosphere of both the ruling and the opposition parties serious and busy, seem to have found an outlet for some relief on the afternoon of 3 June, prior to the convening of National Assembly special session. As of the morning of that day, the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], the Democratic Korea Party, and the Korea National Party, were not sure when the National Assembly session would be convened, judging from the factors which, they thought, stood in the way of convening a National Assembly session. However, late in the afternoon, they decided that circumstances for convening the National Assembly session had reached a favorable turning point, to a certain degree, and the ruling and the opposition parties are expected to hold a floor leaders' meeting on 7 June, as scheduled, to decide the date on which the National Assembly special session will be convened.

Prior to this, on the morning of the day [3 June], there was active speculation around the DJP in connection with Secretary General Kwon Ik-hyon and floor leader Yi Chong-can, who suddenly left party headquarters in the morning in the midst of the monthly city and provincial managers' meeting, which Yi was presiding over. In spite of the two DJP officials' silence, the speculations was that some turning point might be in the making on the pending political issue.

The monthly consultative meeting on that day heard from floor leader Yi on National Assembly tactics, from Policy Committee Chairman Chong Song-mo on the government's progress in drafting bills, and then conducted a question-answer session with Secretary General Kwon. Around 0930, floor leader Yi and Secretary General Kwon left the meeting 10 minutes apart.

Secretary General Kwon, returning in 2 hours, held a secret meeting with Political Affairs Minister O Se-ung for some 40 minutes, from around 1140, giving the impression that there might be a series of moves and arousing speculation that some rapid change might be forthcoming on political issues. The moves of the party officials that day coupled with the cancellation of a trip to Cheju Province by Deputy Premier Kim Chun-song, created speculation at one time about a Cabinet reshuffle.

CHEA SIM VISITS SIEM REAP-ODDAR MEANCHEY

BK060708 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0424 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Jun (SPK) -- Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the KUFNCD National Council and the National Assembly, visited Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province -- 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh -- from 30 May to 4 June. Chairman Chea Sim was accompanied by Chey Saphon, member of the Central Committee, and the KPRP Central Committee's Organization Commission vice chairman.

During meetings with various strata of local people, Chea Sim praised them for having achieved progress in all fields, through their great efforts, particularly in agriculture. He expressed satisfaction at seeing the gradual raising of the people's living standards and said it is a victory worthy of pride.

Chea Sim also made a detailed analysis of the perfidious maneuvers of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal clique which, sustained by Chinese expansionism and U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, has continued, since its fall in 1979, to seek by all means to undermine the Kampuchean revolution. However, no matter how perfidious those maneuvers are, they will never succeed in reversing the situation in Kampuchea. All they are capable of is suffering new defeats which are more and more severe, affirmed Chea Sim.

After advising cadres and the people to double their vigilance, Chea Sim stressed the clemency policy of the party toward Kampucheans who have been either misled or duped and who are still in the enemy's ranks. According to him, if the latter sincerely repent by rallying to the revolutionary cause, they will all be acquitted. Chea Sim also visited a number of units of the Kampuchean armed forces.

THAI OVERFLIGHTS, SHELLINGS FOR 20-26 MAY CITED

BK021531 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Between 20 and 26 May, Thai aircraft made five reconnaissance flights between 2 and 5 km into Kampuchean territory over the sectors of Chong Chom in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, and Komrieng, Khvav and Ampil in Battambang Province. At the same time, Thai navy vessels sneaked into Kampuchean territorial waters in Koh Kong Province 149 times. Also, Thai artillery 54 times pounded the sectors south of the Preah Vihear temples, Anlung Veng, and Khvav in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province; Poipet, Komrieng, Pailin, and Ta Sanh in Battambang Province; Smatdeng in Pursat Province; and Hills 259 and 172 in Koh Kong Province. During the same week, our Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, wounded almost 200 reactionary Khmer who sneaked into Kampuchean territory, and also seized a quantity of weapons and food supplies.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES FISHING BAN

BK030920 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Agriculture Ministry announcement -- date not given]

[Text] The fish is an important natural resource that abounds in lakes, streams, and rivers, in particular, in the Tonle Sap lake of the PRK. The fish is a splendid natural resource for restoring our national economy and for use as daily food.



Our people are very fond of it. They grill, boil, steam, and fry it, or make dried fish, and various kinds of fermented fish paste from it. To preserve this important national resource, the Agriculture Ministry has taken measure to prohibit fishing during this flood season by order of the following announcement:

Every year, during the flood season, schools of fish seek food and places for laying eggs and hatch them in rivers, lakes, canals, and low-lying areas which are connected with rivers, lakes, canals, and low-lying areas which are connected with rivers and streams. In particular, fish try to find places in inundated forested areas around the Tonle Sap lake, and on the banks of many other rivers and lakes in the PRK. The task of protecting fish while they are reproducing in the flood season is the prime duty and tradition of our people who understand the need to protect and preserve this natural fish resources. Therefore, to ensure that fish are well protected and remain abundant for our children in future generations and to help develop the national economy through fishing, the Agriculture Ministry would like to inform the public that the seasonal prohibition of fishing will be implemented as follows:

1. From 1 June to 30 September, fishing is forbidden in areas located north of the Chattomuk River [intersection of the Mekong River, the Tonle Sap, and the Tonle Bassac at Phnom Penh] parallel.
2. From 1 July to 30 October, fishing is forbidden in areas located south of the Chattomuk River parallel.

This prohibition does not affect family fishing.

The ministry firmly relies on our people's standing and awakened high revolutionary spirit, and hopes that this announcement will be effectively implemented.

#### AGRICULTURE MINISTER REPORTS ON RICE PRODUCTION

BK051156 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Jun (SPK) -- Proper measures to take to prevent natural calamities; the solution to the problems of fuel, draft forces, seeds, and insecticides; the construction of hydraulics work, and the purchase of paddy are the minutes of a three-day meeting which was recently held by the Kampuchean Agriculture Ministry in the presence of representatives of many towns, provinces, and ministries.

According to Minister Kong Samol's report, during the past dry season, by making the most of the spirit of mutual aid, Kampuchean peasants grew rice on 135,000 hectares of land with an average yield of 1.6 metric tons per hectare. In addition to this, there were more than 5,600 hectares of corn and nearly 9,000 hectares of tobacco. Up to now, the range [l'eventail] of excess agricultural products sold to the state is 166,000 metric tons.

According to the minister, for this principal season, despite the unusual delay of rains, 56,100 hectares of land were plowed by the end of May. Five hundred hectares of rice were transplanted. Directly sowed crops were planted on 18,550 hectares of land.

Together with rice growing, Kampuchean peasants already planted about 4,000 hectares of corn and 3,000 hectares of beans, without taking into account hundreds of hectares of other subsidiary crops.

BANGKOK POST ARTICLE ON SIHANOUKIST ARMY

BK050238 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Jun 83 p 6

[Article by Jacques Bekaert: "The Emergence of Sihanouk's Fledgling Army"]

[Text] Everybody is guessing what the real strength of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (the official name of the Khmer Rouge troops) is and reads with a certain degree of disbelief the impressive claims made by its soldiers.

Every Kampuchea-watcher is aware of the activities of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] armed forces but the Sihanoukists remain clouded in secrecy, no real information being provided by FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia] or the ANS itself about what it comprises and what they are doing.

This lack of available information has led to a lot of misunderstanding, to the point that until recently even Prince Sihanouk himself had trouble convincing friendly nations to provide serious military assistance to his men. And many journalists and observers still today refer to the Sihanoukists as "Moulinaka" while Moulinaka is only one component of the National Sihanoukist Army or ANS [Armee Nationale Sihanoukienne). What is true is that for a while Moulinaka or Movement de Liberation National du Kampuchea (National Liberation Movement of Kampuchea) was the only military group claiming openly to support Prince Sihanouk.

It was officially founded on August 31, 1979 by two men: a former captain of the Khmer navy, Kong Siloas, and a former colonel of the paratroops, Nhem Sophon. Kong Siloas, one of the few charismatic leaders of the Khmer resistance, escaped the Khmer Rouge regime in 1975, went to France with his family and joined the Foreign Legion, with the rank of captain.

In August 1977 he returned to Thailand, convinced it was time to launch armed struggle against the Pol Pot regime. He failed at first but in June 1979 he met Nhem Sophon, himself active on the border since 1978, and the two men decided to work together.

Moulinaka was born. Life, for the Sihanoukist group, has never been easy. In early 1979, there was little sympathy in the region for anyone claiming fidelity to the prince. Pressure was put on Moulinaka to join the newly-formed KPNLF.

The death -- still not very clearly explained -- of Kong Siloas in August 1980 was almost a death-blow to the Moulinaka, who, at that time, controlled the large refugee settlement of Nong Chan. The KPNLF, with Chea Chhut, took over most of the civilian camp. Moulinaka moved to the nearby forest and, had it not been for the persistence and obstinacy of the core of Sihanouk's supporters, would have probably vanished into oblivion.

Food was scarce, weapons hard to get by. Some guns were even sold in order to buy some rice. Assistance was in most cases limited to some private donations, coming mostly from friends of Moulinaka in France and the U.S.

In May 1981 Prince Sihanouk, under the pressure of some of his supporters (he used to call them the bellicose Sihanoukists) charged a former prime minister of the Khmer Republic, In Tam, with the building of a Sihanoukist army.

In Tam made a trip along the border and by the end of August was able to send Prince Sihanouk a confidential report giving the first assessment of the strength of the newly formed ANS. It included Moulinaka (about 700 armed men and as many without weapons) and three other groups.

Sereika Oddar Tus (the Northern group) under the leadership of a former deputy battalion commander, Savi Thoeun had been active in the northern region since the early days of 1975. Khmer Angkor was the most controversial faction. Led by In Sakhan, it had no more than 160 soldiers and no population. The suggestion made by In Tam to name In Sakhan as chief-of-staff of the ANS was met with strong opposition from the other military commanders and was quickly dropped.

The last group, also considered one of the best, is Khleang Moeung, under the command of a former aeronautic technician, Toun Chay. Khleang Moeung, in an old Khmer legend, is a general who gave up his life in order to give strength to his men. Based in O Ksach, Khleang Moeung was the only group with some experience in guerrilla warfare. According to In Tam's report, Oddar Tus had 570 armed troops and Khleang Moeung 550. Even those figures were probably a bit optimistic.

Military support was slow in coming to the ANS. China promised Prince Sihanouk to provide arms for 3,000 men in May 1981, but the delivery took place almost a year later. Recently some DK-82 recoilless rifles have been received and were very much in evidence during Prince Sihanouk's recent visit to his base at Ta Tum.

The O Smach base was established in September 1981, and the troops there, the core of the ANS, were made up of elements of the various factions. A special guard was also formed, to provide protect to Prince Sihanouk during his future visits to Kampuchea. While In Tam was the commander-in-chief, a former general who had been living in the United States, Teap Ben, was named chief-of-staff.

Last January a Vietnamese attack on the Nong Chan camp forced the KPNLF forces under the leadership of Chea Chhut to retreat, the civilian population was pushed away and Moulinaka, although still occupying some of its base, was ordered to move north. The group is at present in Ophal, a new camp close to Ta Tum.

Khleang Moeung still keeps its old base of O Ksach while half of its troops are now in Ta Tum after providing the bulk of the resistance during the Vietnamese attack on O Smach. "We had only four of our men slightly wounded" Toun Chay told me recently "and lost none of our equipment." Among the reasons given by Vietnamese officials for the assault on O Smach was the fact that the ANS had received more powerful anti-tanks weapons. Since the recoilless guns (from China) were on hand to greet Prince Sihanouk and the press last Sunday it seemed that at least this part of the Vietnamese dry-season offensive had not been a great success.

According to Prince Sihanouk, the ANS now has some 5,000 men under arms with another 5,000 having been trained and awaiting for arms. This figure is generally confirmed by independent observers. Training of ANS cadres has been provided in recent past by two ASEAN countries. Some new uniforms were bought recently with some of the money given to Prince Sihanouk by the People's Republic of China a few weeks ago. The bulk of the small-arms are one version or another of the AK-47. But, as Moulinaka political officer Chak Sarik said: "We need rice and medicine at least as much as we need weapons. Not only for us to survive but to take inside Kampuchea, since the local people have so little themselves."

#### VODK ON 'FAILURE' OF SRV'S TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK060351 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors' Farce of Troop Withdrawal Has Once Again Been Shamefully Defeated"]

[Text] The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's theatrical farce of troop withdrawal last May has been exposed by the world and the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have once again been shamefully defeated.



Everyone in the world clearly realized that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' theatrical farce of parading troops and issuing statements on troop withdrawal early last month were nothing but deceitful theatrical tricks staged in an attempt to dupe world opinion at a time when they are in an impasse on the battlefield in Kampuchea and in the international arena.

Everyone notes that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have claimed to be withdrawing their troops and staged these troop withdrawals many times before. However, no one has seen a single soldier withdrawn by the Vietnamese from Kampuchea. On the contrary, they have actually sent in reinforcements to continue their war of aggression and occupation of Kampuchea.

Last dry season, from October to April, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors brought in 15,000 soldiers to the battlefield of aggression in Kampuchea. Since the end of this dry season and at beginning of this rainy season, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been sending more reinforcement troops from Vietnam. For instance in Chhuk District, Kampot Province, they brought in another regiment and added a regiment in Kong Pisei District, Kompong Speu Province. Recently, they sent in more than 10 truck loads of soldiers via Takeo Province. These troops are to be sent to defend Route 4.

In Phnom Penh, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have also reinforced their forces, adding troops, tanks, and artillery. In western Kampuchea adjoining the Thai border, they have sent in more troops, tanks and artillery to constantly threaten the Thai border area. At the same time, their Soviet masters and their accomplices have transported weapons and military materiel to the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy to continue the war of aggression in Kampuchea. In fact, on 15, 16 and 17 May, East German ships brought in military supplies to Kompong Som port, including artillery pieces, small arms, all kinds of ammunition, tanks, rail tracks and so on.

Obviously this latest theatrical farce of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors on troop withdrawal, like the previous ones, is a pantomime and cheap trick to dupe other people. In fact, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not only failed to withdraw a single soldier, but have actually sent in more fresh reinforcement troops from Vietnam, while the Soviets and their accomplices have given them more weapons with the aim of patching up and filling the ranks of their depleted aggressor forces which have been seriously damaged. This will enable them to carry on their war of aggression and occupation in Kampuchea.

This shows that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors say one thing but do another. They have never changed their policy of aggression in Kampuchea, but have incessantly played all kinds of deceitful tricks. The first time, they were caught; they tried again and were caught again; and yet they carry on playing in accordance with their thick-skinned policy of stubbornness and procrastination.

However, no matter what kind of theatrical troop withdrawal farce the Vietnamese are going to play, no one will be taken in. People are well aware of the Vietnamese record -- it is one of lies and deception. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not played these tricks only with Kampuchea. They have no qualms about playing them with other countries, big or small -- the United Nations, and the ASEAN countries. They have played these tricks in the past and at present and will continue to play them in the future. Therefore, the world will not pay attention to the Vietnamese's words and their promises, but only to their concrete actions. If Vietnam really wants to restore peace to Southeast Asia, it must withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea -- immediately and unconditionally -- in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions. Otherwise, Vietnam's statements on partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, proposals for talks, and other promises are nothing but dirty deceitful tricks which will fail one by one until the final defeat.

VODK COMMENTARY LABELS HENG SAMRIN 'TRAITOR'

BK050546 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Station commentary: "Heng Samrin Is Just a Screen Installed by the Vietnamese in an Attempt To Conceal Their Aggressive, Expansionist, Annexationist and Genocidal Acts Against Kampuchean Territory and the Khmer Race"]

[Text] For over 4 years, the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors, their Soviet boss, and their accomplices have attempted to make the world accept Heng Samrin. However, no matter what make-up they put on Heng Samrin's face, nobody wants him. All peace- and justice-loving peoples and countries and the world community reject Heng Samrin because they know that Heng Samrin is just an out-and-out running dog of the Vietnamese aggressors and a screen installed by the Vietnamese aggressors to conceal their aggression, expansion, annexation and genocide against the Kampuchean race. Heng Samrin was born out of the gun barrels of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors. He is just a product of the Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea and a shadow of the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea. What is Heng Samrin's background? From the start, he was the cheapest lackey of the Vietnamese aggressors.

On 25 December 1978, the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade Kampuchea from all directions. On 7 January 1979, the Vietnamese aggressors entered Phnom Penh. Only after they entered Phnom Penh and took control of all areas throughout Kampuchea did the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors bring Heng Samrin from Vietnam and install him in Phnom Penh. On 18 February 1979, the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors organized the farce of the signing of the so-called treaty of friendship between Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime in an attempt to legitimize their aggression in Kampuchea which was being strongly condemned by the whole world.

Therefore, Heng Samrin is just a cheap running dog installed by the gun barrels of the Vietnamese aggressors to serve Vietnamese policy and their war of aggression in Kampuchea. Since then, Heng Samrin has been able to survive with the support of the over 250,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops and over 50,000 Vietnamese personnel. In order to protect Heng Samrin, these Vietnamese aggressor troops and personnel have barbarously and cruelly suppressed and massacred the Kampuchean people. Moreover, traitor Heng Samrin does not enjoy the support of the Kampuchean people. The entire Kampuchean nation and people oppose and reject him. They always seek ways to crush Heng Samrin, a traitor who betrayed the Kampuchean nation, people, and race, and sold himself to and cooperated with the Vietnamese aggressors in massacring the Kampuchean people and in exterminating the Kampuchean race. He has helped the Vietnamese aggressors in order to enable them to exterminate the Kampuchean race and annex Kampuchean territory to Vietnam as they did to Kampuchea Kraom [an area in the southern part of Vietnam including the Mekong Delta]

In reality, what power does the puppet Heng Samrin have? He has neither the power nor knowledge to manage any affairs. He is a complete puppet. All affairs are controlled and managed by the Vietnamese aggressors. They control all affairs -- political, military, security, police, economic, social, and cultural -- from the top to the grassroots levels. Those Khmer officials who were forced to serve the Vietnamese war of aggression have been successively purged, removed, and replaced by Vietnamese nationals. Therefore, the Heng Samrin clique is not a regime nor a state power. It is only a group of traitors and cheap running dogs installed by the Vietnamese aggressors in an attempt to conceal their aggression in Kampuchea. The Heng Samrin clique has no roots nor influence in Kampuchean society or among the Kampuchean people; it is only a shadow of the more than 250,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops. Once the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors withdraw their troops to Vietnam, this shadow will automatically disappear. All peace- and justice-loving peoples and countries in this region and elsewhere throughout the world well know the true nature of Heng Samrin puppet clique -- cheap lackey and running dog of the Vietnamese aggressors.

This is why nobody wants it. During the past more than 4 years, Vietnam and the Soviet Union have failed to make other people accept the Heng Samrin clique. They will never be able to make others accept this clique.

The key to the Kampuchean problem is the Vietnamese aggression against the occupation of Kampuchea, using more than 250,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops and more than 50,000 Vietnamese administrative personnel who are massacring the Kampuchean people. The Kampuchean problem can be solved only after the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor troops and forces from Kampuchea in accordance with the four UN General Assembly resolutions. After the withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor troops and forces from Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people will hold a free election under United Nations supervision in order to manage their own destiny without any outside interference or pressure.

VONADK ON SRV REINFORCEMENTS IN SOT NIKOM

BK060434 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] On 12 and 13 May, the Vietnamese enemy sent reinforcements by truck along Route 7 via Kompong Cham market and Route 6 toward Sot Nikom District, in Siem Reap Province. In all, there were 100 truckloads of these Vietnamese troop reinforcements.

These Vietnamese activities to send more reinforcements are contrary to their so-called partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea on 2 May. In fact, they have withdrawn nothing but have sent in more troops instead. Our people, national army, and guerrillas have no illusions about these Vietnamese tricks and are determined to carry on fighting against them until the Hanoi Vietnamese are scattered and forced to respect the resolutions of the United Nations and the International Conference on Kampuchea which demand that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

VODK SAYS SRV PLATOON POSITON 'LIBERATED'

BK060244 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Following repeated attacks by our national army and guerrillas aimed at cutting their communications and transportation lines, encircling them with mine and punji stake networks, and depleting their forces, on 29 May a platoon of Vietnamese soldiers -- unable to endure any longer -- was forced to abandon Trapeang Thkov position. We killed a Vietnamese commune official and wounded one other. We seized an AK and a quantity of materiel. We completely liberated and took control of this platoon position. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people in Chhuk District, Kampot Province.

VONADK: SRV TROOPS REVOLT, KILL COMMANDERS

BK060304 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] On 27 May, 150 Vietnamese soldiers, who were building a road from Kaoh Sla to Pring village, fled home to Vietnam. Before fleeing, they revolted and killed two of their commanders. They were very angry about the lie that they were to return home on 2 May. In fact, they went nowhere and were forced to go to the battlefield instead.

SOUPHANOUVONG ADDRESSES CHILDREN'S DAY RALLY

BK040748 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] The presidential and SPC offices held a grand rally in Vientiane on 3 June to celebrate International Children's Day. Attending the rally were Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC, and vice chairmen, members of the Standing Committee and the SPC, and the deputy minister and chief of the Presidential Office.

The speech of the chairman of the National Committee for the International Year of the Child, the address of the LPDR president and the address of the general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee on International Children's Day were read. President Souphanouvong also made an additional address, which he praised and hailed the developmental steps and glorious achievements in the kindergarten and nursery work of the two offices as well as throughout the country in the past year. He also pointed out the significance of the kindergarten and nursery work and noted the concern of the party Central Committee and the government for our Lao children -- offspring and the nation's future -- who will continue to pursue the Lao revolutionary cause. He noted the necessity to educate and train the children to maintain strength in the moral, (?intellectual), physical and art education fields. He said: The children must be educated and trained to maintain the spirit of cherishing the country, socialism, party and state leaders, labor, study, progress, rules, regulations, discipline, the three-clean sanitation principles and public property. At the same time, they must be taught to hate the enemies of the nation and the people, pollution and laziness.

In conclusion, the president also called on the party and administrative committees and mass organizations at all levels together with kindergarten teachers and nursemaids as well as parents and guardians of children to cooperate in taking good care of mothers and children and effectively carry out the kindergarten and nursery work in order to build the children into genuinely new, socialist men.

On the same day, the Culture Ministry; the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio and Television; the Construction Ministry; the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Agricultural Cooperatives; and Saravane and Savannakhet Provinces organized separate rallies to celebrate International Children's Day in a joyous atmosphere. At each rally, foods and desserts were distributed to all participants to create solidarity and a joyous atmosphere between the children and parents as well as kindergarten teachers and nursemaids.

VIENTIANE RADIO ON SIHANOUK THREAT TO QUIT CGDK

BK050950 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Article: "Sihanouk Has Threatened His Masters"]

[Text] Dear listeners: On 1 June, Sihanouk said in Beijing that he would not be able to remain in the coalition group very long. He might remain with the group for only some months, but not several years. He also threatened to quit his post in the coalition group of the Khmer reactionaries who live by begging abroad. He said: I have been very unhappy -- both physically and mentally -- since I joined the coalition government.

Earlier, during his visit to Australia, Sihanouk undermined Son Sann [as heard] by saying that the latter did not deserve to be prime minister.



If one merely considers his threats and strongly worded statements, one may conclude that Sihanouk is really powerful and authoritative because he dares scold this person or slander that person, including his Chinese masters. For example, he said that China retains its cunning position. We understand that he is not satisfied with the situation.

Everyone is fully aware of Sihanouk's background. In fact, he holds no real power whatsoever. Moreover, he has been mercilessly used by the other cliques of the coalition Khmer reactionaries, the Chinese masters, the ASEAN group, Japan and the United States to the extent that he has to complain that he has now become a clown. In the capacity of president of the CGDK, Sihanouk is nothing but a pretext, a pawn, a cracked loud-speaker and a slave of the ruling Beijing reactionary clique, the genocidal Pol Pot-Khieu Samphan clique called the Khmer Rouge and the reactionary Son Sann clique, who have been driven out of the country by the Kampuchean people.

It should be noted that when Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan were in power, Sihanouk could do nothing to suppress them, but was in the prison to witness the clique's killing of over 3 million Kampuchean people, including Sihanouk's own relatives and cousins. However, after they were toppled by the Kampuchean people, the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- a faithful lackey of the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists -- immediately opened the prison gates to release Sihanouk and to use him as a stool pigeon to retain temporarily the prestige of the exiled reactionary Khmer clique. However, by acting as a stool pigeon Sihanouk is nothing but a puppet and a clown. This is because for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan remnant clique, the Son Sann reactionary clique, the ruling reactionary Beijing clique, the imperialists and other reactionary forces, Sihanouk is nothing but a leading actor in their farce.

Nevertheless, one should credit Sihanouk for truthfully stating in Beijing that it is unrealistic and a joke to say that we would emerge the winner in the war. Even though he is only a puppet, Sihanouk still tries to use his position to bargain with his masters.

#### PRK DELEGATION ARRIVES IN VIENTIANE 2 JUNE

BK031215 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Vientiane, June 3 (OANA/KPL) -- A delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Interior led by its deputy minister, Sin Song, arrived here on June 2 for an official visit at the invitation of the Lao Ministry of Interior.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Khamphon Boutdakham, alternate member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, deputy-minister of interior and head of the General Department for Security. Neou Samom, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to Laos, was also on hand.

#### BRIEFS

UNESCO MEETING DELEGATION -- Vientiane, May 31 (OANA-KPL) -- The Lao delegation which attended the conference of UNESCO held in Prague from May 17 to 19, was back home on May 28. The delegation of the Lao Committee for the Cooperation with UNESCO was led by its secretary, Phiang Sisoulat, who is also deputy minister of education. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 31 May 83 BK]

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER THACH ARRIVES 3 JUNE

BK031040 Hong Kong AFP in English 1022 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Bangkok, June 3 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach today rejected a proposal for a four-party Cambodian coalition linking the Phnom Penh leadership with anti-Vietnamese groups. "There is no such a possibility", Mr. Thach said shortly after his arrival here for a week-end stopover en route for an official visit to the Philippines. The Vietnamese minister was commenting on a proposal put forward by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of a United Nations recognised Cambodian coalition.

Speaking in a personal capacity, the prince said the pro-Vietnamese Heng Samrin leadership should join in the coalition that groups the Beijing backed Khmer Rouge and two non-communist groups.

Dismissing the proposal, Mr. Thach said "up to now I have heard nothing to show that the government of Heng Samrin is interested in joining the coalition government." "Mr. Heng Samrin has only condemned Pol Pot (Khmer Rouge leader) and Sihanouk," Mr. Thach added. The decision, however, was up to Heng Samrin as it was a Cambodian affair, Mr. Thach said.

The Vietnamese minister at the same time reacted coolly to Prince Sihanouk's threat to step down as president of the coalition, saying it was "not in my interest."

In interviews in Beijing earlier this week, the prince said he would step down if coalition partner Son Sann continued what he called a hostile attitude toward him. The move was seen by observers as a new signal for talks with Hanoi as the prince had made clear his willingness to open a dialogue but suggested that coalition partners had stopped him from doing so.

Mr. Thach is due to meet Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila here next Thursday for talks expected to focus on the Thai call for a pullback of Vietnamese troops from the Thai-Cambodian border. "We are ready to discuss any proposal without any conditions," Mr. Thach said.

Rejects ASEAN Talks Conditions

BK040120 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 4 Jun 83 pp 1-2

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said yesterday Vietnam was not used to being "dictated" to accept any condition in his first public response to Thailand's call for Vietnamese troops to pull back 30 kilometres from the Thai-Kampuchean frontier as a prelude to dialogue between Hanoi and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on the Kampuchean problem.

The Vietnamese foreign minister was speaking with reporters upon his arrival at Don Muang Airport from Hanoi for a three-day stopover enroute to the Philippines.

"Between sovereign countries," he said, "we must respect each other and nobody can dictate a condition."

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has said that he would not visit Hanoi to discuss a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem until Vietnam agrees to pull back its troops inside Kampuchea 30 km from the border.

However, Thach said the Vietnamese were ready to discuss any proposal.

The Vietnamese foreign minister skirted a question as to whether he will come up with any new proposal when he meets ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi during his stopover here on June 9 on his way back from the Philippines.

"I will tell you after the meeting," he said.

Thach also sidestepped a question over the distance of Vietnamese troops from the Thai-Kampuchean frontier, saying that the Vietnamese soldiers are moving about to "get Pol Pot and Sihanouk by surprise."

"I can tell you that there is not a single Vietnamese soldier here, but be careful, otherwise when you enter the area, you could be entrapped," he said.

However, he said that some Vietnamese soldiers were on the border while others were near the frontier.

Thach also described as "not a serious statement", Prince Norodom Sihanouk's recent threat to step down as president of the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea unless Son Sann, leader of another faction in the coalition, halts what he called "psychological warfare" against him.

"This is not the first time he declared it. Today, he can say this is black, but tomorrow he would say it is white. So, the statement does not interest me at all," he said.

Asked about the prince's proposal for the formation of a national quadripartite coalition government, including the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime, the Vietnamese foreign minister said that up to now he had heard nothing to show that the Heng Samrin administration was interested in joining the coalition government.

"Up to now, I have heard only condemnation directed by the Heng Samrin government against the prince and Pol Pot," he said.

He said there was no such possibility of the quadripartite coalition government materializing.

"But it depends on the Heng Samrin government and we support and recognize the government," he said.

#### Departs for Philippines 6 June

BK060854 Hong Kong AFP in English 0456 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Bangkok, June 6 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach left here today for a three-day visit to the Philippines expected to focus on the Cambodian question.

Mr Thach is to confer with Philippines Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo on the last stop of his formal, staggered tour of the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The Vietnamese minister visited Thailand in July last year after earlier visits to Bangkok Wednesday for discussions with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila the following day.



The two ministers are expected to discuss the Thai pre-condition -- a 30-kilometre (19-mile) pullback of Vietnamese troops from the Thai-Cambodian border -- for a dialogue on the Cambodian question.

Hanoi maintains some 150,000-180,000 troops in Cambodia to bolster the Heng Samrin administration in Phnom Penh.

The Vietnamese presence is being fought by some 50,000 Cambodian resistance guerrillas linked in a United Nations-recognised coalition.

#### SITTHI RETURNS, COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF ASEAN TRIP

BK050736 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Speaking to newsmen this morning after returning from a visit to Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia on 1-4 June, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said that, while in those countries, he met with the leaders and held talks with their foreign ministers on general political and economic issues. The discussions on political issues were not limited to the situation in this region and the Kampuchean problem, but included the general global situation as well. They discussed topics for the ASEAN foreign ministers conference, to be held on 24 and 25 June, and the meeting between ASEAN and its dialogue partners on 27-28 June. Current economic problems and the Williamsburg conference were also discussed.

The foreign minister said the results of his visit were satisfactory. The leaders and foreign ministers of the countries visited expressed support for and understanding of Thailand's proposal for Vietnam to withdraw its troops 30 km from the Thai border. They were aware of Thailand's position as a frontline state directly affected by tension on the border. He said the ASEAN foreign ministers will meet on 23 June in Bangkok. Vietnam's position on Thailand's proposal will probably be known when its foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, stops over in Bangkok on 9 June. The Vietnamese foreign minister has requested a meeting with him. The foreign minister said he hopes that Vietnam will show its sincerity by giving Thailand's proposal serious consideration for the sake of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The foreign minister said his ASEAN tour was successful because all countries agreed on the important issues facing them as a group; this is a sign of unity among the ASEAN countries.

#### Reacts to Thach Remarks

BK060140 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 6 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday denied having "dictated a condition on" Vietnam when he said he would visit Hanoi for talks on Kampuchea "if and after Vietnam agrees to pull back its troops 30 km from the Thai-Kampuchean frontier."

Speaking to reporter upon his return from a whirlwind tour of ASEAN countries, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said he, as a politician, had the full right to put forward the call as part of his "campaign speech."

He was reacting to a statement made by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on (Thach's) arrival here last Friday en route to the Philippines. He said Vietnam was not used to "being dictated to accept a condition."

"After all, it is Thach who said that Vietnamese troops would voluntarily withdraw from Kampuchea. So, we have not imposed anything on Thach," he said.

ACM Sitthi also discredited the much-publicized partial withdrawal of about 15,000 Vietnamese soldiers from Kampuchea as claimed by Hanoi last month. "Even foreign correspondents who were invited to witness the event cast their doubts," he said.

Referring to Thach's statement that sovereign countries should respect each other, the foreign minister said: "I feel like asking Mr Thach as to what right such a sovereign country like Vietnam has to maintain its troops in Kampuchea."

He added: "What right does Vietnam have in maintaining its troops close to the Thai-Kampuchean border? During the election campaigns, Vietnamese troops intruded two or three km deep inside Thailand, so we have the full right to clamour."

ACK Sitthi said during his ASEAN tour, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore, President Suharto of Indonesia and Prime Minister Datuk Sri Mahathir Mohamed of Malaysia expressed their support for the Thai initiative.

All ASEAN countries are sympathetic with Thailand which, as a frontline state, has to bear direct impacts from the border tension, the foreign minister said.

However, he said that ASEAN foreign ministers would discuss the Thai proposal again at the upcoming ASEAN ministerial meeting, scheduled for June 23-24 in Bangkok.

He said Thach was expected to give an official response to the Thai call when the two foreign ministers meet here this Thursday. The Vietnamese foreign minister is due to stop over here June 8-10 on his way back from the Philippines.

"I hope that Vietnam will sincerely and seriously consider our proposal, bearing in mind regional peace and stability," he said.

ACM Sitthi also said he was pleased with the outcome of his ASEAN tour which was design as preparations for the upcoming ASEAN ministerial meeting and the subsequent meeting between foreign ministers from ASEAN and dialogue countries.

"I am satisfied with the ASEAN solidarity," he added.

ACM Sitthi also said he was "surprised" with the statement by Prince Norodom Sihanouk who reportedly said in Beijing last week that he would step down as president of Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government (CGDK) unless his prime minister, Son Sann, halted "psychological warfare" against him.

#### PHICHAI COMMENTS ON REPORTED SIHANOUK REMARKS

BK031646 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun told newsmen he was unhappy about the report on the interview with Prince Sihanouk, president of the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, in Beijing, in which he said that Son Sann, the prime minister of his government, had criticized him during a tour of Australia and that he would quit as president of the coalition government if Son Sann continued criticizing him. Phichai said he had gone through all reports and found no evidence of Son Sann criticizing Prince Sihanouk.

Phichai noted that our country has, in fact, nothing to do with the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, but, from the fact that we are close neighbors, what happens in Kampuchea will have repercussions on Thailand. Besides, ASEAN countries support the tripartite coalition of Kampuchea.

Touching on his planned meeting with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who is scheduled to visit Thailand soon, the deputy prime minister said he would ask Vietnam when it intends to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. He said if Vietnam can show him a definite troop withdrawal schedule he would believe in Vietnam's sincerity.

#### Comments on Thach Visit

BK040440 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 4 Jun 83 p 6

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun, who had been highly critical of the government policy of restricting trade with Vietnam, said yesterday he has become more realistic after having studied information supplied by the Foreign Ministry on Thai-Vietnamese trade ties.

In what appeared to be a toning-down of his call for a "trade-before-politics," Phichai said that by urging the government to stimulate trade with Vietnam, he meant that the trade must be based on cash payments.

"I just ventured the opinion that if talks on politics are still deadlocked, we should discuss something we can agree upon. That is trade," he said.

The former foreign minister is scheduled to have talks with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach during the latter's stopover here on his way back from the Philippines on June 9. Thach had also requested to meet former Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, as well as Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila. But Gen Kriangsak, who is chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, has politely turned down the request.

Phichai said he felt that his ideas had changed to a certain extent after having studied the Foreign Ministry document on trade ties between Vietnam and Thailand.

The Democrat leader, however, said that although the private sector is allowed to trade with Vietnam, there are still some difficulties facing them.

The government bans government-to-government trade with Vietnam and has embargoed a 100-million-baht loan offered when Gen Kriangsak Chamanan was in power to Vietnam as credit for the purchase of goods from Thailand. Vietnam is in need of foreign exchange.

It has also formed a special committee, comprising representatives from the National Security Council (NSC), the Foreign Ministry, the military and the Commerce Ministry, to see to it that exports of Thai goods to Vietnam do not include strategic goods. Food seasoning, for example, is listed as a strategic good on grounds that it can be used to stop bleeding.

Phichai last Sunday proposed that trade with Vietnam could lead Vietnam to negotiate with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on a political solution to the four-year-old Kampuchean conflict, within the framework of the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK).

His suggestion was earlier this week met with insistence by ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi that Thailand maintain its restrictions on trade with Vietnam.

Phichai said yesterday that when he meets Thach at his residence on June 9, he will ask the Vietnamese foreign minister for a specific timetable on a troop withdrawal from Kampuchea.

He labelled the much-publicized partial pullout of about 15,000 Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea last month as "political propaganda".

"Vietnam claims that it has to maintain its troops in Kampuchea because of the Chinese threat. China has nothing to do with us. China is situated north of Vietnam, but the Vietnamese are very close to the Thai-Kampuchean border," he said.

He said he would tell Thach that a political solution to the Kampuchean problem must be made within the framework of the ICK resolutions.

The deputy prime minister also said he was worried about Prince Sihanouk's statement in Beijing. The Khmer resistance leader said he was considering resigning as president of the tripartite coalition government unless Son Sann, leader of another faction in the coalition, halts "psychological warfare" against him.

"I don't understand why the prince criticized Son Sann. It does concern me," he said.

#### OFFICIAL SAYS GRITZ MAY HAVE LEFT COUNTRY

BK060738 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Former Green Beret James "Bo" Gritz who was declared "persona non grata" here may have already left the country surreptitiously, Immigration Police Division commander Pol Maj-Gen Nat Minakhanit said yesterday.

Gritz was believed to have quietly slipped out of Thailand on Thursday but this information had not yet been confirmed, the commander said.

Maj-Gen Nat said it was possible that Gritz may have crossed the border in the South through points which were not manned by immigration officials. He added that a check of the list of outbound passengers at Don Muang Airport did not show Gritz' name.

The Immigration Police are cooperating with other governmental agencies concerned to verify his departure but so far has received no information about him, he added.

Gritz became the target of a nationwide search last Wednesday after the Government declared him "persona non grata" and instructed the police to round up Gritz and his companions for deportation.

#### NATION REVIEW ON SRV RESPONSE TO PULLBACK CALL

BK060232 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 6 Jun 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Nguyen Co Thach Will Play a Different Tune When He Returns"]

[Text] Somebody should write sometime a book about communist logic since it always catches us who presumably think straight on the wrong foot or, to use a cliché, it is mind-boggling. One could fall back on such words like fallacies and non sequiturs but that will not in any way make us understand what Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said Friday during a brief stopover at Don Muang. He said that between sovereign countries "we must respect each other and nobody can dictate a condition." Perfect. Nobody can argue with that. But what sovereign country are we talking about?

Let's try to unravel something of the confusion that Thach has injected and will continue to inject to obfuscate all issues. Vietnam is a sovereign country and Thailand is a sovereign country and neither can dictate terms. But what about Kampuchea? Is that a sovereign country? If it is a sovereign country, we admit that Thailand has no right to dictate any terms. And if it is a sovereign country, what are Vietnamese troops doing there?

Unlike Thach we do not want to push our line of thinking too far since we are afraid Vietnamese sovereignty is in question like that of Eastern Europe, Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, etc and we may be pardoned if we use the parody that if the Kremlin sneezes the Hanoi Politburo will catch pneumonia. Both Thach, our Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and our ASEAN friends will have no problems whatsoever, if Thach smiles and says that Vietnamese troops will not withdraw 30 km from the Thai border, and he is even welcome to use some expletives (the press can promise to delete them).

But Sitthi's problem, and ASEAN's problem in general, will arise if he says that the Vietnamese forces have withdrawn 30 km away from the Thai border and then goes on to demand some sort of a quid pro quo. Obviously he has flown a kite saying that the Vietnamese have not withdrawn from the Thai border but we rather tend to believe Son Sann's defence aide, Gen Thach Reng, who said the Vietnamese forces have moved back but that it was a tactical manoeuvre and not in response to Sitthi's call.

Strangely, Thach himself seems to confirm this because he either lost his diplomatic cool or his devious communist logic. He said that if the reporters think that the Vietnamese troops are believed to be moving back it might be a trap because they might return again. Neither Son Sann's aide nor the Thai military authorities believe that the Vietnamese forces will stay permanently away from the Thai border. As we have said several times before, the monsoon is on in its full fury and the Vietnamese, as they have done for the past four years, would have to pull back because in the muddy conditions the guerrillas are at an advantage and the trench-digging proves that point. The problem is that the trench itself may be flooded and the landmines out of action, but that does not matter since the Soviet Union must have thousands of obsolete landmines to dump in Kompong Som. It may be totally arrogant on our part to second-guess Vietnamese military tactics but they must have been digging longer and wider trenches along the border with China.

Thach has made extremely tough statements to reporters at the airport obviously to get the Thai Government, especially the Foreign Ministry, worried about the geographical location of the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. But what Sitthi should worry about, as we have said, is not the tough man who pooh-poohed statements about any Vietnamese withdrawal from the Thai border, but about the Thach with the olive branch saying that the Vietnamese forces have pulled back.

#### SIAH RAT VIEWS SIHANOUK THREAT TO QUIT COALITION

BK051118 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 3 Jun 83 p 3

[Editorial: "Sihanouk's Threat"]

[Text] According to an AP report from Beijing, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, said at a news conference that he plans to resign from the coalition, which was formed to consolidate the forces of the Kampuchean patriotic groups, including the Khmer Rouge, in the attempt to drive Vietnamese troops out of Kampuchea.

Prince Sihanouk said he had been the target of frequent criticism from Son Sann.



However, the prince revealed that he would have to remain patient because, if he resigns, the Soviet Union and Vietnam would benefit and this would harm the efforts to settle the conflict in Kampuchea.

Prince Sihanouk's statement indicates that something serious has happened. The prince never before hinted about the rift within the coalition government.

Relations between Prince Sihanouk and the Khmer Rouge, particularly Khieu Samphan, have apparently been very intimate. The prince always meets with the Khmer Rouge when he visits the liberated zone in western Kampuchea. It is generally known that the prince and the Khmer Rouge must depend on each other since both receive support from Beijing. However, Son Sann's pro-Western faction cannot get along with the two very well, which was obvious when they argued and bargained for the premiership and other important posts in the coalition.

However, it is worthwhile to keep a close watch on the prince's new move against the Son Sann because, when he threatened to resign, he also said: "The only way out of the diplomatic stalemate on Kampuchea is the formation of a quadripartite coalition, including the Heng Samrin government."

The prince's statement reaffirms the idea first proposed by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, which is something that ASEAN detests and does not want to happen.

Prince Sihanouk might not have wanted Son Sann to be affected directly by the news conference; however, he probably hinted to ASEAN that the tripartite government wants something very important from ASEAN.

Of course, there will soon be reaction from ASEAN.

#### ATHIT ON ASSISTANCE FOR COMMUNIST DEFECTORS

BK060446 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] The Thai Government has allocated a 140 million baht budget for communist defectors who have handed over weapons to authorities in various parts of the country during the past 2 years.

Army Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek says that the fund would enable the defectors to start a new life in society. This is a part in the government's plan to distribute farmland to the defectors. General Athit says that the government has to provide some defectors with farmland because they have to start a new life from scratch following the years-long stay in the jungle, having no relatives or farmland left for them.

General Athit, however, admitted that the government must also take into account poor villagers' aid planning; otherwise, they would feel discriminated. [as heard] On the immediate solution to problems related to living conditions of defectors, General Athit says that the government has provided them with food, clothing and information about their new life to make them realize the government's sincerity in assisting them.

#### ARMY SEEKS SURRENDER OF INSURGENTS IN ZONE 207

BK050250 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] The First Army Region will launch an operation to rout out communist insurgents hiding in jungles adjoining Prachin Buri and Nakhon Ratchasima Provinces if they do not give up this month, First Army Chief-of-Staff Maj Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun told the BANGKOK POST yesterday.

He said there were more than 100 communist insurgents operating in Zone 207, which straddles Na Di and Sa Kao Districts of Prachin Buri, and Khon Buri and Soeng Sang Districts of Nakhon Ratchasima.

He said these insurgents were the only groups still operating in the area under the responsibility of the First Army.

He disclosed that negotiations have been going on between the Army and leading communist members in the zone for the past three months but they could not agree on certain conditions.

The insurgents had asked the Army to provide them land for farming on a plateau in Na Di District but the Army refused as the area is in a forest reserve.

According to Gen Wanchai, the First Army wanted the insurgents to lead their lives on the plain in Sa Kao and Watthana Nakhon in Prachin Buri.

He said the insurgents were still undecided on the army's proposal but they were expected to accept it soon.

He also noted that the insurgents seemed to be reluctant to give up for security reasons.

But whether the insurgents accept the army proposal or not, the Army will take restrictive measures if the insurgents do not give up within this month, he said.

"The Army will block all the supply routes during the rainy season to press them to surrender," he added.

He stressed that if the insurgents firmly refused to surrender, the army would launch an offensive against them as a final measure.

#### POLICE, 'TERRORIST BANDIT GROUP' CLASH IN YALA

BK040702 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 31 May 83

[Excerpt] This afternoon the Public Relations Department reporter in Yala reported on a clash with a terrorist bandit group. He said:

[Begin recording] At 0100 this morning, [1800 GMT 30 May] policemen from the Bannang Sata District police station and a group of civilian volunteers clashed with the BRN [National Revolutionary Front] terrorist bandit group led by (Rosa Buraso) in village group 1, Ban Radu, Tambo Sae in the central district of Yala. There were 15 men in the group. The clash resulted in the death of three terrorist bandits and the capture of an AK rifle. [end recording]

#### LAO DISTRICT OFFICIAL, FAMILY SEEK REFUGE

BK060708 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 6 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] Chiang Rai -- A Laotian senior government fled [as published] into Thailand here along with eight family members to seek refuge over the weekend, authorities reported yesterday.

They said Soukvang Sae Chang, 36, who was deputy administrative chief of the Houai Nam Tha District in Laos, crossed the border into Chiang Saen District here and reported himself to local authorities last Saturday.

He was quoted as telling police officers at the police station in Tambon Ban Saeo that he and his family decided to escape here as they could not endure the hard life in Laos.

SRV RETURNS REMAINS OF U.S. SERVICEMEN

OW031522 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 3 -- M.I.A. specialists of Vietnam and the United States met here June 1-3 to discuss the search for and return of the remains of American servicemen missing in the Vietnam war. The Vietnamese side handed over to the U.S. side the newly-found remains of nine American servicemen and personal belongings (without remains) of three others. The U.S. side expressed its deep appreciation of the humanitarian policy and goodwill of the government and people of Vietnam.

NHAN DAN CRITICIZES WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT

BK031634 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Article by Nguyen Huu Chinh in 2 June NHAN DAN; "The Williamsburg Conference Has Further Strained the World Situation"]

[Text] The leaders of the governments of the seven major developed capitalist nations -- the United States, the FRG, France, Britain, Italy, Canada, and Japan -- just concluded their 3-day conference from 28-30 May in Williamsburg, a small town in Virginia, USA. This conference had been noisily publicized by the host country. U.S. President Ronald Reagan himself had sought ways to inject into the Williamsburg conference an atmosphere of confidence and optimism.

Ignoring the facts that these seven nations are still facing the consequences of a grave and prolonged economic recession in the West, that the jobless population in these seven nations has exceeded the 2 million mark [as heard] and that relatively fierce conflicts have occurred between many countries attending the Williamsburg conference, especially between the United States and Western Europe and Japan over the issues of currency and trade transactions, those attending kept talking a great deal about the growing trend toward economic restoration and about the allegedly promising economic outlook now appearing on the horizon.

The Williamsburg conference should have concentrated on discussing in detail the economic and financial issues or it, at least, should have come up with a concrete and practical solution to these issues. But the conference did not do anything in that direction because the Reagan administration did not see this as a main objective. The United States only wanted to take advantage of this summit conference to further pressure its allied countries into serving more effectively the U.S. global strategy, and, as an immediate goal, into participating more enthusiastically in Reagan's frenzied crusade against the Soviet Union and the socialist community. Consequently, the Williamsburg conference, under the U.S. pressure, spent a great deal of time interfering in the Kampuchean situation, talking much about the situation in the Middle East along the lines of increasing support for the Israeli warmongers, and discussing at length the policy against the Soviet Union along the lines of further straining the East-West relations.

Not waiting until the closure of the conference, on 29 May, the leaders of the seven nations released a statement on the question of arms control, openly supporting the Reagan administration's plan to deploy Pershing-II and cruise missiles in Western Europe before the end of this year, and thus ignoring all developments of the Geneva U.S.-Soviet talks on the limitation and control of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. It can be said that this statement is a wrongful and dangerous action that will spawn numerous grave consequences, thus further spoiling the international atmosphere.

It is clear that the Williamsburg conference stubbornly worked against the earnest desire for peace of the people in Western Europe and in the world who are placing great hope on the coming peace congress in Prague. It is also clear that those government leaders eagerly joining with the U.S. President in the above statement will face stern criticism from their respective peoples. How could they deny the fact that they prized the U.S.-inspired strategic and nuclear arms race more important than the security interests of their own fatherlands?

In fact this criticism has poured forth very quickly. The progressive public in Great Britain has become indignant. British Labor Party leader Michael Foot asserted strongly: Williamsburg is a disaster for the Western world.

Broad segments of Japanese public opinion are also seethingly condemning the ruling circles. From the Communist Party to the Socialist Party and even the Komeito, all have voiced their harsh criticism of Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone who has supported the transformation of Western Europe into a nuclear battlefield at the Williamsburg conference, linked NATO closely with the U.S.-Japan security pact and the fate of Japan with that of NATO, and opposed the rising peace movement in Japan itself, the only victim of U.S. atomic bombs thus far.

For Reagan, the Williamsburg conference could have been dissolved after having issued the above-mentioned statement. The United States neither expected nor desired anything more, even though several of the Western European government leaders then advanced successively several demands to the United States and, on behalf of the conference, the U.S. President presented 10 pledges of the seven aforementioned countries and a series of economic and financial problems related to the entire Western Europe and the developing countries.

Compared to the previous summit conferences of these seven countries, the economic and financial discussions at Williamsburg are tasteless. The French president's proposal for a new international monetary conference like that at Bretton Woods in 1944, which gave birth to the systems of gold standard and foreign exchanges, was, in fact, not agreed upon by the participants in the dialogue.

The Reagan administration does not budge an inch on its economic and financial policy toward Western Europe and Japan. It continues practically to maintain the system of dollar standard and the fairly high rates of bank interests in the immediate future and to force many of its allies to shoulder the consequences of a serious budgetary deficits in the United States. This deficit may exceed \$200 billion in fiscal year 1984.

One does not heal wounds by covering them up. The Williamsburg conference's final statement on the economy is 2,200 pages long. It contains flowery, general, and deceitful words, exposing pretended optimism. It tried to express singlemindedness and determination in several respects which, in fact, reflected many differing and resentful views.

One can agree easily with others on the tricks to blackmail developing countries, especially those countries encountering economic and financial problems and incurring many debts to the West. However, one is also ready to use protectionist blows -- at times very cruel -- against each other.

The Williamsburg conference once again demonstrates that many currency and trade contradictions among the United States, Western Europe, and Japan are still very acute and cannot be resolved in the immediate future.

The Reagan administration is seeking ways to take advantage of the Williamsburg conference and push forward the policy of preparing for nuclear war and a foreign policy based on force. Following this conference, the U.S. President was heard to raise his voice to a higher pitch to seemingly show his firm belief in the sympathy and unanimity of his allies around him.



What is dramatic about U.S. foreign policy is that it is founded on many illusions. The internal affairs of imperialist, warlike forces are rife with contradictions. These forces are being faced with a rising tide of a world peace movement which is becoming increasingly powerful.

#### ACTIVITIES IN ILO SUSPENDED INDEFINITELY

NC031427 Paris AFP in English 1400 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Geneva, June 3 (AFP) -- Vietnam has said it will no longer participate in the activities of the International Labor Organization (ILO), which this week began its 69th International Labor Conference here. Vietnam said the move, announced officially to ILO Director General Francis Blanchard, was in reaction to unfounded allegations against it from ILO member countries.

The Southeast Asian nation was represented at the opening conference session Wednesday by members of its permanent diplomatic mission here as no delegates had been sent from Hanoi for the conference. Vietnamese spokesmen did not say how long the nation would abstain from ILO activities.

Observers said the Vietnamese move follows the ILO Executive Committee's decision last week to name a committee to investigate the Polish question. Poland boycotted the conference because of this. There have been rumors here that socialist-bloc countries might seek to obstruct the work of committees at the conference in order to prevent any major decisions being taken.

#### COMMENTARY ON THAI-KAMPUCHEAN BORDER PROBLEM

BK031252 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border remains tense. This is due to the Beijing expansionists who have masterminded and forced the Pol Pot remnant troops and other Khmer reactionaries, and used part of the Thai territory as a springboard to oppose the People's Republic of Kampuchea, committing more crimes against the Kampuchean people.

The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW in its 26 May issue disclosed that, at present, there are about 15 Chinese military advisers at the camps reserved for the Pol Pot remnant troops. They directly commanded Pot Pot armed forces. One of these advisers was named (Sai Ho), commander of the Khmer Rouge unit.

Whatever the Bangkok authorities may resort to, they cannot deny the fact that they are lending a hand to the Beijing expansionist in this dangerous act, and by so doing the Bangkok authorities are aggravating the tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border. How to solve this? The best way is that the two sides sit down at the negotiating table to solve all outstanding problems concerning the two countries.

The stand of the three Indochinese countries in solving the tension at the Kampuchean-Thai border is that the two sides hold dialogue to seek the most appropriate measure to solve this problem. This stand has been many times reiterated in official documents, and expressed through constructive initiatives and concrete deeds.



The statement of the summit conference of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea held in Vientiane in late February said: In spite of the obstacles created by international reactionaries in recent years, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have consistently pursued a policy of peace, friendship, and good neighborhood in the relations with the ASEAN countries. It has been shown with fact that the relations of friendship and cooperation among the countries of Indochina and ASEAN are an important factor for preserving peace and stability in Southeast Asia. They should settle all differences through negotiations in the spirit of good neighborhood, coexistence in peace, and cooperation in friendship with one another. They should not let outside countries interfere and divide them or use the territory of one against another, and should work together to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

It is necessary to remind that, during the past 3 years, the three Indochinese countries have put forward many fair and reasonable proposals for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. They also put forth many proposals to restore peace and security at the Thai-Kampuchean border.

At the second ministerial conference of the three Indochinese countries held in Vientiane in July 1980, the People's Republic of Kampuchea put forth a four-point proposal, including the establishment of a demilitarized zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border with a view to reducing tension and building the Thai-Kampuchean border into a border of peace and friendship. At the sixth ministerial conference of the three Indochinese countries held in Ho Chi Minh City in July last year, the Kampuchean foreign minister reiterated that Kampuchea's proposal on the setting up of the demilitarized zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border. In case Thailand was not ready to respond to this proposal, Kampuchea proposed to establish a security zone along the common border. The recent extraordinary conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea reiterated Kampuchea's proposal on the setting up of a security zone at the Kampuchean-Thai border. The Kampuchean foreign minister proposed that the Kampuchean and Thai Red Cross societies meet to discuss the repatriation of Kampuchean refugees temporarily settled on Thai soil.

At the same time, the three Indochinese countries have declared their readiness to consider all proposals aimed at restoring peace and stability on the Kampuchea-Thai border. All these peace proposals have clearly shown the good will of the three Indochinese countries.

Furthermore, in July last year, Vietnam withdrew a number of its volunteer army units from Kampuchea. This not only demonstrated the fine development of the situation in Kampuchea, but also manifested the good will of the three Indochinese countries concerning the relations with Thailand. It also spelled out the earnest aspiration of the Indochinese people to improve their relations with Southeast Asian countries. Most recently, on 31 May, the execution of the decision of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Cuu Long group of divisions of the Vietnam People's Army, comprising an infantry division and six attached brigades and regiments on international mission in Kampuchea, completed its repatriation as scheduled. Some 150 foreign newsmen arrived in Kampuchea to witness this event. [Hanoi International Service in Thai at 1130 GMT on 4 June carries an identical 7-minute article on Thai-Kampuchean border tension. The Thai version adds the following sentence at this point: (Mani Sosian), an Indonesian intellectual, wrote in the 15 May issue of the newspaper MERDEKA that the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops was a step toward peace. This sincere and correct attitude of Vietnam is praiseworthy.]

Having experienced decades of an atrocious war, the Vietnamese people, as well as their Lao and Kampuchean peoples, have no other desire than to live in peace and friendship with their neighbors on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and nonimposition of one's will on another.

We hope that the Thai authorities actively respond to the constructive proposals of the three Indochinese countries, and together sit down at the negotiating table to solve all problems of mutual concern in the spirit of reconciliation and seriousness.

#### TRUONG CHINH MEETS WITH LPA DELEGATION

BK031538 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State on 1 June received the delegation of Political Commissars of the Lao People's Army led by Lt Gen Siphon Phalikhan, member of the LPRP Central Committee, vice minister of national defense and head of the General Political Department of the LPA, currently paying an official visit to the SRV.

Chairman Truong Chinh warmly welcomed the LPA delegation and expressed hope that the visit will help strengthen the special friendship, the combatant solidarity, and the comprehensive cooperation between the parties, states, peoples, and armies of the two countries.

Chairman Truong Chinh was delighted to see the great achievements in all domains scored by the Lao people and the LPA under the LPRP leadership. Dealing with the fine relationship between the two countries, the chairman said: Over the past decades, the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, as comrades-in-arms, have been closely united, have shared weal and woe, and together won victories. The Vietnam-Laos solidarity and the Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchean solidarity is the vital factor for the people in each country, and it has been tempered through the struggle against the French colonialists, the Japanese militarists, the U.S. imperialists, and the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and their lackeys.

On this occasion, Chairman Truong Chinh conveyed his most cordial greetings to Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP; Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR Supreme People's Council and other comrades in the fraternal Lao party and state.

On behalf of the Lao delegation, Lt Gen Siphon expressed his heartfelt thanks to the Vietnamese party and state leaders, government, people and army for their warm reception. The Lao delegation held discussions with various Vietnamese military units to exchange useful experience on party and political tasks in the people's armed forces. The delegation was moved in noting the fact that the close Lao-Vietnamese solidarity has been deeply implanted in the hearts of Vietnamese cadres, combatants, and people. At all places it visited, the Lao delegation expressed its fraternal sentiment and gratitude for the great, wholehearted assistance provided by the Vietnamese people and the VPA to the Lao people's revolutionary cause.

Lt Gen Siphon, on this occasion, solemnly conveyed the fraternal greetings of the Lao party and state leaders, and the armed forces to CPV General Secretary Le Duan, Council of State Chairman Truong Chinh, Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong, and other leaders of the Vietnamese party, state and armed forces, and wished that the Lao-Vietnamese special relationship and comprehensive cooperation be further consolidated and developed.

## Delegation Departs

OW031814 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 3 -- The delegation of political officers of the Lao People's Army led by Lieutenant-General Siphon left here today, concluding its official friendship visit to Vietnam. It was seen off by General Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army; Colonel Vu Xuan Vinh, head of the foreign relations department of the National Defence Ministry; and other high-ranking officers. Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom and the military attaches of the Lao and Kampuchean Embassies were present.

HANOI'S ECONOMIC ACCOMPLISHMENTS LAUDED

BK021446 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Jun 83

[NHAN DAN 2 June editorial: "Hanoi's Good Experience"]

[Text] Public opinion has appreciated more and more deeply the correct, popular, resolute, and firm actions taken by the party organization and people's administration of the capital of Hanoi in an effort to initially restore order on the front of distribution and circulation and struggle against speculators, smugglers, and other illegal businessmen. Thoroughly understanding and resolutely implementing the Political Bureau's directive on the work of the capital, the party and People's Committees of Hanoi Municipality have, by developing collective intelligence and relying on the strength of the laboring people as collective masters, promptly and effectively enforced the new regulation on industrial and trade taxes.

The most striking point is that the municipal party organization has upheld the stand of the working class and firmly observed the socialist principle of "to each according to his work." All business households have fully paid their taxes for April 1983 at the new rates. The people and the state have discovered many households that have failed to register their businesses and evade taxes, correctly determined the tax rate for each type of business households, and collected all outstanding back taxes. With the masses motivated to control and stabilize prices, most business households have posted prices and sold their merchandise at the posted prices. Generally, prices of essential commodities at the main markets in Hanoi have not fluctuated widely. All business households now use the standard business accounting book, and major business households have agreed to open private accounts at the bank. Meanwhile, households and units engaged in artisan and handicraft production have also declared their goods, supplies, equipment, and labor force in order to conduct their businesses in strict accordance with the policy to stimulate production and prevent all illegal businesses.

In the new momentum of the revolutionary mass movement, the municipal administration has launched two investigation drives against business households that have gotten rich on illegitimate sources of income and either built or bought houses of great value; and has confiscated such ill-gotten property and converted it for use as public welfare facilities under a well-defined policy.

With its correct actions, revolutionary spirit, and good experience, Hanoi has given a boost to the nationwide movement to restore socialist order in the socio-economic field. The great significance of the initial results achieved by Hanoi during the recent struggle lies not only in the recovery of material property for society and the people, but also in the rekindling of the spirit of the new society

and the people, but also in the rekindling of the spirit of the new society and respect for the socialist legal system and a disciplined lifestyle, in the edification of the socialist character of the capital, in the definition of the boundary between the two roads and the two lifestyles, in the application of punitive and deterrent measures against flouters of the law and the tendency of running after money at all costs, in the prevention and repulsion of the downfall of a component of society, in the upholding of the genuine laboring people's position as masters, in the firm maintenance of social order, and in the elimination of new injustices resulting from weaknesses and laxity in socioeconomic management.

The lesson of Hanoi also shows that all viewpoints and policies of the party and state can be implemented successfully and effectively if the various party committee and administrative echelons thoroughly understand the party lines; uphold the sense of responsibility; assume leadership, guidance, and management satisfactorily; firmly uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat; and develop the right to collective mastery of the laboring people. By doing so, it will be possible to fulfill the current pressing and complicated task of placing all sources of goods and money under the state's control, stabilizing prices, controlling the market, ensuring just and rational distribution, and fully meeting the quantitative norms for the supply of essential commodities to cadres, workers, state employees, and members of the people's armed forces.

Scrupulously implementing the viewpoints and policies of the party and state is not only the best method for translating the party lines into reality but also a contribution toward stabilizing the people's life, enhancing the people's confidence, and firmly maintaining the close relationship between the party and the people.

Success is only the first step and difficulties are still great. The struggle still remains complex and much work is still required of us. However, the momentum of the revolutionary movement is irreversible and the strength of the leading party, the proletarian dictatorship state, and the laboring people as collective masters will finally achieve an equilibrium and bring about development in the socioeconomic field. The good work being done by Hanoi is encouraging and stimulating the movement nationwide.

#### CORRECTION TO NGUYEN CO THACH PEACE REMARKS

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "Nguyen Co Thach on Peace Proposals," published in the 3 June Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, page K 3:

Paragraph two, from end of line two: . . . not make a unilateral gesture. Air Chief Marshal . . . (supplying indistinct words)

Paragraph four, line two: . . . to the Philippines. He will head back to the Thai capital on Wednesday for his talks with Mr. Sitthi. The Thai foreign . . . (supplying indistinct words)



AUSTRALIADECISION TO MAINTAIN SINAI FORCE WELCOMED

BK031302 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Officials of the Sinai peacekeeping force have welcomed Australia's decision to maintain its forces in the area. The public relations officer of the multinational force in the Sinai desert, Lt Col (David Brown), has said Australia's role was vital. He said that, after being in the Sinai for 12 Months, Australians and New Zealanders believed they were doing a worthwhile job vital to the peacekeeping role of the multinational force. Col (Brown's) comments follow a statement by the Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, that Australia would be unwise to withdraw its contribution to the peacekeeping force.

BRIEFS

OIL DRILLING IN CHINA -- An international consortium led by Australia's biggest company, BHP, has been awarded five major contracts to drill for oil off the coast of China. The contracts are the result of more than 5 years negotiations by the consortium in competition with some of the world's biggest oil companies. The official agreement granting offshore drilling rights has been signed in Beijing by representatives of China's Ministry of Petroleum and the BHP consortium. [Excerpt] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 11 May 83 BK]

PAPUA NEW GUINEAHAWKE ADDRESSES PRESS CONFERENCE, BANQUET

BK031116 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] The Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, is due in Jakarta from Port Moresby later today on the second leg of a 19-day overseas tour. He is to be greeted by Indonesia's President Suharto with whom he will be having talks tomorrow on relations between the two countries and on regional and world issues. Mr Hawke will conclude his 3-day visit to Indonesia on Sunday evening when he will leave Jakarta for London.

The Australian prime minister began his overseas trip yesterday with a visit to Papua New Guinea during which he announced increased Australian aid to that country. He said Australia would step up its aid by more than \$20 million, that is U.S. \$17 million, next financial year, and would moderate scheduled cuts in aid over succeeding years depending on Papua New Guinea's future income and other factors.

At a dinner in his honor in Port Moresby last night, Mr Hawke said the people of the South Pacific should be heard in important matters. He referred in particular to the problems like the future of New Caledonia, nuclear tests, and the dumping of nuclear waste.

He said Australia and the people of the South Pacific demanded to be heard to pressing political issues and on nuclear matters which were of vital importance for future generations.

At a news conference, Mr Hawke and Papua New Guinea's prime minister, Mr Somare, said both were now satisfied the air had been cleared over the question of Australia's methods of gathering information in Papua New Guinea. However, the Papua New Guinea opposition leader, Brigadier Ted Diro, warned that electronic eavesdropping activities were against the best interest of his country. He said he hoped Australia would not use such techniques.



AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER HAWKE ARRIVES FOR TALKS

BK031325 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke and his party arrived at Jakarta's Halim Perdanakusuma International Airport at 1725 west Indonesia time on board a special Boeing 747 aircraft. On arrival, Bob Hawke, who was accompanied by his wife, was accorded a state welcoming ceremony and met by President Suharto and Mrs Tien Suharto and Vice President Wirahadikusumah and his wife. After the welcoming ceremony, President Suharto introduced his guest to ministers of the Development IV Cabinet, high-ranking state authorities, members of the Jakarta Regional Executive Committee, the diplomatic corps, and ranking department officials.

The two heads of government were driven in an Indonesia-1 automobile while Mrs Suharto and Mrs Hawke were driven in a B-3 automobile to the Merdeka Palace. Tonight the Australian ambassador will host a banquet for the state guest at Teuku Umar Road in Jakarta. Earlier, Prime Minister Bob Hawke and his wife paid a courtesy call on Vice President Wirahadikusumah and his wife at the palace on Merdeka Selatan Road.

Meets With Suharto

BK041019 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] President Suharto and Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke held talks at Merdeka Palace in Jakarta this afternoon. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja; Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono; Indonesian Ambassador to Australia Erman Herirustaman; Secretary to the Australian Prime Minister's Office and Cabinet (Jeffrey Yeat); and Australian Ambassador to Indonesia Dalrymple were also present during the talks, which lasted for about 1 and 1/2 hours.

Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono told newsmen that the talks between the two heads of state had covered economic, social and cultural cooperations.

Suharto, Hawke Banquet Speeches

BK050416 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Efforts to promote Indonesia's economy and development will be continued, including in East Timor Province. President Suharto stated this in his speech at a banquet at the State Palace this evening, given in honor of visiting Australian Prime Minister Hawke and Mrs Hawke. The banquet was also attended by Mrs Suharto, Vice President and Mrs Wirahadikusumah, a number of Development IV Cabinet ministers and the visiting Australian delegation.

President Suharto said that the problems faced by the Province of East Timor were no different from those in other Indonesian provinces. After colonial rule ended in East Timor, the people there exercised their legal right to determine their own future and join their Indonesian brothers. In an atmosphere of independence, the East Timor people have a great opportunity to develop their region together with their brothers throughout Indonesia.

In his speech, President Suharto also expressed his appreciation for Australia's cooperation and participation in the implementation of development in Indonesia. He also said that the Indonesian nation will never forget the Australian people's support for the Indonesian struggle for independence. President Suharto, at the beginning of his speech, stated his views on Indonesian-Australian friendship.

[Begin recording] The cooperation between our two countries must indeed be nurtured and developed, especially as the regional and international situation has influenced and conditioned our respective activities. The current international situation is still tense and must be dealt with so that humanity can live more peacefully. The situations in Afghanistan and Kampuchea are still sensitive due to the continuing occupation of those regions by foreign troops, Iran and Iraq have shown no sign of ending their war, the Palestinian people have yet to return to their homeland and thus have yet to enjoy their just freedom. We also feel concerned because the application of science and technology can lead to the destruction of mankind and its environment as can be seen in the nuclear arms race, chemical weapons, space and so on. [end recording]

In reply, the Australian prime minister said that his Indonesian visit was meant to establish a personal rapprochement with President Suharto and exchange views with him on various problems. Prime Minister Hawke said that Australia wished to strengthen cooperation with Indonesia.

On the subject of East Timor, he said that Australia would encourage the Indonesian Government in its efforts to promote the livelihood of the East Timorese. Australia will provide another \$A1.5 million assistance to the International Red Cross and UNICEF to finance their activities in East Timor Province. Prime Minister Hawke also had a positive view of the Indonesian role in Southeast Asia.

The banquet at the State Palace in Jakarta this evening commenced with an exchange of souvenirs between President and Mrs Suharto and Prime Minister and Mrs Hawke.

#### Hawke on Defense Aid

BK041234 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Australia's prime minister, Mr Hawke, has said his government's defense aid program with Indonesia will continue. Speaking in Jakarta after several hours of private talks with President Suharto, the prime minister said the aid program would not be disrupted.

Relations between Mr Hawke's recently-elected labor government and Indonesia had been strained by party policy which calls for an end to aid to Indonesia until free elections are held in East Timor. The Australian Government has allocated more than \$A11 million to the defense aid program this year. Since the program began in 1968, aid has totaled more than \$A73 million. That is about U.S.\$64 million.

Mr Hawke and President Suharto are reported to have spent more time discussing the sensitive issue of Indonesia's annexation of East Timor in 1976 and the proposal that Australia should resume humanitarian aid to Vietnam.

A Radio Australia correspondent, (Ted Knez), who is in Jakarta for the prime minister's visit, says that after today's talks, Mr Hawke made it clear the question of aid to Indonesia had been settled. Mr Hawke said after the meeting that he told President Suharto that his government regretted that there had been no opportunity for what he described as an act of self-expression by the people of East Timor. Our correspondent says that in a clear reference to Labor Party policy, Mr Hawke said that decisions taken in the past could not necessarily be operative forever in the future.

Later in the day, Mr Hawke was to open an Australian English-language center in Jakarta. Tonight, the Australian prime minister will attend an official dinner given by President Suharto. Mr Hawke is on a 19-day overseas tour which will also take him to a number of European countries, Canada and the United States.

## Hawke On Aid for Timor

BK051058 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] The Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, has ended his talks with government officials in Jakarta after pledging additional aid for East Timor and announcing that Canberra is considering increasing food aid to Indonesia itself.

During his talks, Mr Hawke indicated that his government was prepared to abandon the official policy of his ruling Labor Party, which recognizes East Timor's right to self-determination. He made it clear that he believed the policy was not appropriate to current circumstances. However, Mr Hawke said he had reaffirmed Australia's concern that the people of East Timor had not been allowed to determine their own future. Mr Hawke said that, in many respects, Indonesia was very important to Australia and that he believed his visit had considerably strengthened the possibility of improved relations. A Radio Australia correspondent traveling with the prime minister, (Barry Cassidy) says Mr Hawke abandoned another part of the Labor Party's foreign policy when he told President Suharto there would be no resumption of aid to Vietnam, at least for the time being.

On the issue of food aid, Mr Hawke announced that Canberra was considering shipping 100,000 tons of wheat to Jakarta to help offset any shortages. Indonesia's foreign exchange earnings have been reduced recently because of lower oil-export revenues. The Australian leader said the Indonesian request for further food aid had come in private talks with Indonesia's coordinating minister for the economy and trade, Professor Wardhana.

Mr Hawke is scheduled to leave the Indonesia capital later tonight for London -- the next stop on a tour which will also take him to Paris, Geneva and Washington.

## Hawke on ASEAN-Vietnam

BK051319 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, has spoken of a loosening of the attitude of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations -- ASEAN -- towards Vietnam. Speaking in Jakarta at the end of intensive talks with Indonesian leaders, Mr Hawke said evidence of this more flexible attitude could be seen in the recent statements by Thailand's Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila.

Mr Hawke referred to recent proposals made by Marshal Sitthi canvassing support for a Thai approach to Kampuchea with the backing of the ASEAN nations.

Radio Australia correspondents traveling with the prime minister said that during his talks with Indonesia's president, Suharto, Mr Hawke gave an assurance that there would be no early resumption of Australian aid to Vietnam. Speaking to an impromptu news conference today, Mr Hawke said Australia clearly had a responsibility not to act hastily on the subject of aid to Vietnam, but had to pursue, what he termed, the major objective. The prime minister said this was to end the isolation of Vietnam and bring it back into the general community of nations.

## Hawke Holds Press Conference

BK051427 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke said that his country wished to constantly maintain a firm relationship with Indonesia, adding that to attain that aim, Australia will send its parliamentary delegation to Indonesia at the end of July. Speaking at a press conference in Jakarta this evening, Prime Minister Hawke expressed his satisfaction to be able to visit the Indonesia-Australian joint venture project in cattle breeding in Cilawi, Bogor, West Java, today. On his talks with the Indonesian leaders, he said that they comprised various issues -- bilateral, regional and international relations. He also elaborated on his talks concerning the development of situation in Indochina.

[Begin Hawke recording -- in English] The issue that we spent much time on was in regard to developments in Indochina. From the president himself and from his foreign minister, Mr Mokhtar, we were privileged to be able to have the latest exposition in terms of developments that are occurring in the ASEAN countries on this issue, and I was particularly pleased to be told by your foreign minister, that is (?to say, quite possible) that following the meeting of the ASEAN ministers later this month and the dialogue which subsequently occurs between those ministers and associated countries, including Australia -- possible that my foreign minister, Mr Hayden, may be able to take some message from the ASEAN ministers to Hanoi when he visits there. [end recording]

The press conference at the state guesthouse in Jakarta this evening was attended by Indonesian and foreign journalists. The Australian prime minister and Mrs Hawke will leave for London tonight, ending their 3-day visit to Indonesia. President Suharto and Mrs Tien Suharto are scheduled to see off the Australian guests at Jakarta's Halim Perdanakusuma International Airport.

## Hawke Departs for London

BK051522 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke, his wife, and delegation left Jakarta by a special Royal Australian Air Force plane today at 2100 hours for London, Europe, following a 3-day visit to Indonesia. At Halim Perdanakusuma International Airport in Jakarta, Prime Minister Bob Hawke was sent off by President Suharto and his wife and Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah and his wife. Also on hand to send off the Australian guest were leaders of high state institutions, Development IV Cabinet ministers, echelon-1 officials and a number of invited guests.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL INFORMATION OPENS -- Jakarta, May 20 (ANTARA/OANA) -- The National Information Center (PIN) headquartered at the Ministry of Information here became operational as of Friday. Information Minister Harmoko denied that PIN is a rival of existing public relations services in the ministries and state agencies and said that its purpose is to create an integrated information system and operation in an effort to develop an information oriented community. He said that the center was assigned the job of collecting, processing, producing, and distributing development information materials in the hope that the information would bring what he called "positive impacts at home and abroad." [Summary] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0855 GMT 20 May 83 BK]



MALAYSIATHAI FOREIGN MINISTER CLARIFIES PULLBACK PROPOSAL

BK040914 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said in Kuala Lumpur today he will seek a firm commitment from Hanoi to pull back its Kampuchean-based troops from Thai territory when he meets his Vietnamese counterpart in Bangkok next week. Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, who arrived from Jakarta last night, said Mr Nguyen Co Thach should show some sincerity in complying with the Thai demand for a 30-km pullback before he could respond to a Vietnamese invitation to visit Hanoi. Mr Thach is to meet Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila on flying in from Manila tomorrow. [as heard]

The Thai foreign minister, who had earlier visited Manila, Singapore, and Jakarta, said he had received a positive response from his ASEAN colleagues to his proposal to visit Hanoi if Vietnam met the pullback precondition. He said he had explained to his ASEAN colleagues the rationale behind the pullback proposal.

Sitthi Meets Ghazali Shafie

BK041358 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] The Thai foreign minister, Tan Sri Sitthi Sawetsila, says he will uphold ASEAN'S principles in any talks on the Kampuchean issue. He was referring to his proposed visit to Hanoi to resume discussions with the Vietnamese leaders on the matter. However, Tan Sri Sitthi reiterated the precondition that Hanoi must withdraw its troops 30 km from the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The Thai foreign minister, who is also the chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, said this to newsmen in Kuala Lumpur today after meeting Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie. He is on a 3-day visit to consult Malaysian leaders on preparations for the ASEAN ministerial meeting in Bangkok later this month.

Sitthi Departs for Home

BK050722 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The Thai foreign minister, ACM Tan Sri Sitthi Sawetsila, left for home today after a 3-day visit to Malaysia. During his stay, he held discussions with Malaysian leaders on the preparations for the ASEAN foreign ministers conference and the postconference meeting for its dialogue partners in Bangkok later this month.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR-DESIGNATE TO USSR -- The Malaysian ambassador-designate to the Soviet Union, Mr Dali Mahmud Hashim, today received the letter of appointment from his majesty the king at the National Palace in Kuala Lumpur. Mr Dali is also accredited to Finland, Bulgaria and Mongolia. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 25 May 83 BK]



CONCLUSION OF MARCOS' SPEECH ON BASES PACT

HK040418 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Jun 83 p 17

[Conclusion of speech by President Marcos on the signing of the amended RP-U.S. Military Bases Agreement on 1 June 1983]

[Text] That the military agreements have been to the mutual advantage of both countries is accepted by both governments. For decades, this has been the viewpoint of our strategists, also the strategists of the local political parties, the Liberal Party, the Nacionalista Party, and even the independent political parties that were set up by those who were flitting from one party to the other as candidates whenever it suited their purposes.

And now, even the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan has always adopted the position that it would be dangerous if the U.S. military presence were eliminated from Asia and the Pacific, resulting in a serious tilt in the balance of power that could very well pose a real and urgent danger to all countries in Asia, especially the small ones, including the Philippines. This matter has been debated continuously and intensively since I entered government service after the war. And the people of the Philippines have reiterated without exception their position that they agree that this position is the most prudent and the wisest to take under the circumstances.

Certainly, it is not an exaggeration or a secret to say that we have received encouragement in this position from other countries in Asia with whom we consult as friends, to continue with the present arrangement, although the ideal of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality remains, for ASEAN, alive and expressive of one of the objectives of ASEAN in some distant future.

But as has already been explained, until we ourselves in Asia can defend that neutrality that we speak of, that freedom and that peace, it will be necessary to depend upon the time-honored principle of maintaining the balance of power in the region. And, until the United Nations can become a strong enough organization to guarantee stability in the region or in any part of the world, this principle shall be pursued by the Republic of the Philippines.

Accordingly, also, we have entered into a Mutual Defense Agreements with the United States of America, as I have already stated. It is not intended to be provocative or aggressive. Recently, we signed a mutual defense plan, a military defense plan which was provided for by the Mutual Defense Pact and worked out by the Mutual Defense Board, the chairman of which are the chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the commander-in-chief in the Pacific of United States Armed Forces. It is a defensive mechanism to preserve our freedom. Certainly, it is not aimed at any nation or ideology, but for the sole purpose of protecting the territory of the Philippines, as well as our national honor and integrity.

In the pursuit of these goals, I had instructed our negotiating panel headed by the Honorable Ambassador Benjamin Romualdez, after consultations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Security Council and the entire Cabinet, to attain these objectives, namely:

1. Maintenance and enhancement of the sovereignty of the Philippines over the military bases to the utmost within the context of the purposes of this agreement.
2. The upgrading of the capability of both armed forces, both the United States and the Philippines Armed Forces, to meet their respective obligations under the military agreements.

3. The establishment of the mechanism for mutual cooperation in meeting common problems that may arise in Philippine territory from the use of military facilities by American military personnel.

4. The adoption of the principle of mutual consultation on problems that may arise out of these agreements and the setting up of a joint committee for this purpose.

In accordance with the cooperative spirit reinforced in full friendship and positive understanding with President Ronald Reagan during my last state visit to the United States in September of last year, we have worked harmoniously and fruitfully in improving our agreement.

At the conclusion of this historic effort by our two countries to strengthen our friendship and alliance, I state my firm conviction that the national interest of the Philippines has been best served, and that the memorandum of agreement that we have just signed does not only respond to the requirements of the moment but also provides for our people a stronger sense and substance of security for the future.

Of course, we have taken into account the views of those who advocate the removal of the bases, and the military facilities placed at the disposal of American military forces. It is our considered judgment -- and when I say our, I refer to the Filipino people in repeated opinions, assessments and decisions reflected not only in referenda, but also in elections, and decisions by the political leaders by all political parties in the Philippines, irrespective of their color and their purpose -- that the Military Bases Agreement cannot be terminated abruptly without disrupting the present basis of international relations which has certain strategic utility for the stability of our region and, to a certain degree, of the whole world.

Over and above all these considerations, I am solemnly convinced about the dependability and sincerity of America as an ally, not only of the Philippines, but as ally of freedom, peace and stability for the entire region of Asia and of the world.

America provided the decisive factor in the victory of the forces of freedom in the two world wars. American aid, in the form of the Marshall Plan, won the peace in Europe after the devastation of World War II.

American development assistance, extended bilaterally as well as through the United Nations and other international institutions, has been the major factor in sustaining economic and social progress of the Third World. Very often, in the urgent demands of the moment, we forget that if America had wanted to dominate the world immediately after the Second World War, all she needed to do was to continue the monopoly and the use of atomic weapons. In spite of its own temporary difficulties, America remains, therefore, from my point of view, as the best hope for sustaining the economic recovery and long term prosperity and security of an increasingly inter-dependent world.

But even as I express this conviction, may I also add that I am also of the sincere belief that neither of the superpowers, which now seem to disagree, wishes to bring about or provoke nuclear war, or precipitate the start of a third world war. Both powers understand therefore that this Memorandum of Agreement that has just been signed and the Military Defense Agreement that was signed by our military leaders are aimed precisely at attaining the higher objectives of peace and harmonious order, for the region and ultimately for the whole international community living in one world. Knowing this, therefore, I know that it is not only the two peoples of the United States and the Philippines who welcome this memorandum of agreement but all those who wish well and who wish peace for our present world. Thank you and good day.

ROMUALDEZ REMARKS AT 1 JUN BASES PANEL MEETING

HK060308 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 5 Jun 83 p 7

[Text](Remarks of Ambassador to the United States Benjamin T. Romualdez at the formal meeting of the Philippine and American panels which reviewed the Military Bases Agreement on June 1, 1983, at the Arlegui guest house)

Today, we complete the bilateral review of the Military Bases Agreement. The review has been straight-forward and thorough. There have been problems and we have faced them. There have been **differences** and we have sought to bridge them. In this process, the spirit of cooperation between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of the Philippines has been very evident from the outset. I want to thank Ambassador Armacost for the part he has played in fostering this spirit. In every way, Ambassador Armacost has faithfully reflected the sincerity and candor demonstrated by President Reagan in his meeting with President Marcos last September. Ambassador Armacost outlook and attitude have enabled us to work together, not as adversaries, but, as befits the relationship between our countries, with mutual respect and understanding.

Our readiness to process in this fashion inevitably draws from the reservoir of goodwill and the unique relationship between the Philippines and the United States that have their roots in the experiences which Filipinos and Americans have shared in the past. It is a relationship that has served us well up to the present and can continue to be a source of strength to both nations in the future.

The Military Bases Agreement is a reflection of that special relationship and rapport between the United States and the Philippines. It expresses the readiness of both nations to make sacrifices for the common good, for the stability of the region and for peace of the world.

If the Military Bases Agreement is to continue to play this role, periodic adjustments need to be made in the arrangements that govern the use of the installations. The agreement must be made to respond to changing international realities as well as to the rapidly evolving situation in the Philippines.

This review is part of the continuing process of adjustment, and we have succeeded, I believe, in reshaping the base agreement in ways that bring it up-to-date. The changes that have been made in the conditions for operating the bases are designed to alleviate the social problems and to eradicate the irritants to sovereignty which, inevitably, are associated with military facilities of one nation in the territory of another. The new compensation package, on the other hand, represents a more equitable distribution of benefits and costs between the two nations, and it is a more accurate manifestation of their respective responsibilities and fiscal capabilities.

I am confident that what we have done in this review will go a long way towards ensuring the acceptability of the American presence in our bases and the preservation of harmonious relations between the United States and the Philippines. I have faith that our work will have enhanced the value of the bases to both nations and to the cause of peace.

The memorandum of agreement which details the specific changes that have been made in the Military Bases Agreement is being released today. This document of understanding between the U.S. and Philippine Governments during this review speaks for itself. Ultimately, it reaffirms the desire of both nations to cooperate in the use of the military bases and to do so in a manner that is equitable, and more importantly in a manner that is consistent with the sovereignty of the Republic of the Philippines.

VER HAILS, OPPOSITION CRITICIZES BASES ACCORD

HK060130 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Jun 83 pp 1, 10

[Text] The continued presence of Clark Air Base in Angeles City and Subic Naval Base in Olongapo City will serve as a major deterrent to foreign aggression against the Philippines, Gen. Fabian C. Ver, armed forces chief of staff, said yesterday.

The Philippines and the United States approved amendments to the Military Bases Agreement.

If this deterrence fails, Ver said, the presence of the two bases can enhance U.S. capability to respond by reducing the reaction time of U.S. forces in case of an emergency, providing command and control facilities for deployed forces of both countries, and simplifying logistical support of U.S. forces in the Pacific.

An agreement for a joint defense plan was signed last May 21 by Ver, representing the Philippines, and Admiral Robert Long, chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific, representing U.S.

The agreement will substantially assure the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] of its long-range modernization program, Ver said.

Ver stressed the need to improve the AFP's communication network, mobility, and fire-power capability.

Former Senator Jose W. Diokno criticized yesterday what he said were major defects in the revisions to the Military Bases Agreement.

He claimed, among others, that by requiring prior consultation only for "the establishment of long-range missiles" by the United States in the bases, the new agreement "impliedly allows" installation of short and medium-range nuclear missiles without the Filipino people's knowledge or consent.

He said President Reagan's \$900-million commitment is not a rental but a promise to make his "best effort to obtain appropriation of security assistance" for the Philippines.

This means the U.S. Government, without technically violating the agreement, can withhold the assistance, Diokno said.

The former Nacionalista Party (NP) senator noted that by extending foreign military sales credits of \$300 million on a 10-year grace period and a repayment period of 10 years, the terms are an "indirect way of extending the bases agreement."

"That agreement is to end on Sept. 15, 1991, but since payment of credits will extend to October 2018, the U.S. Government has gained another hold on future governments," Diokno said.

He said that although it is agreed that U.S. forces will abstain from any political activity in the Philippines, the U.S. Government has not committed itself not to intervene in the country's internal affairs.

Diokno, who is secretary of the Anti-Bases Coalition (ABC), said the new agreement impels the organization to intensify its campaign against the bases.

**END OF**

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**DATE FILMED**

June 7, 1983



